The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No 160. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 5 0

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

David Fowler

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1859,
The performances will commence with the admired Comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Miss F. Haydon.
Gertrude, ...
To be followed by the Domestic Drama of
A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING.
Colonel Percy Kirke, ... Mr. Fitzjames.
To conclude with the Burlesque Burletta entitled
THE MAID AND MAGPIE, OR FATAL SPOON.
Fernando Villabella, ... Mr. Brinsley.
Rosetta, ... Miss Florence Haydon.
Doors open at a quarter to 7, Performance to commence at a quarter past 7 o'clock. Private boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2 2s. Second circle, 2s. Pit, 1s. 1r. Gal., 6d. Dress circle, 3s. Second Price, at or near Nine o'clock—Pit & Gal. 3d. Second Circle, 1s.6d. No Second Price to Pit or Gallery. Private Boxes not Transferable. No money returned.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Every Evening Mr. Bruce Norton.
On This (SATURDAY) EVENING, 5th Nov., 1859,
Will be performed (first time) the celebrated Drama of
THE FALLS OF CLYDE.
Arthur Enfield, Mr. H. Webb.
Donald, a piper, Mr. Bruce Norton.
After which the new and original Comedy of
THE YOUNG MOTHER.
To be followed by the laughable Farce of
THE SECRET.
Mr. Henry Webb.
To conclude with the celebrated Drama of
THREE-FINGERED JACK.
Jack, alias Three-Fingered Jack, Mr. George Vincent.
Prices of admission:—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d. Upper Gallery, 3d.

THE LAST WEEK
OF
THE EXHIBITION OF THE
LAST JUDGMENT!
1,350 persons have seen this splendid Painting, which is now being Exhibited at the Rotundo for the last week. Open daily from 10 to 5, Admission 1s.; and in the evening from 6 to 10. Admission 6d.

THE ODDFELLOWS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY'S ANNUAL BALL
Will take place in the
ROUND-ROOM, PILLAR-ROOM, &c., ROTUNDO,
On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1859.
Dancing to commence at Ten o'clock.
Double Ticket, to admit a Lady and Gentleman - 6s. 0d.
Single do, to admit a Gentleman - - - 4s. 0d.
With the usual Refreshments.
Two Military and other Bands will attend. The Officers and Brethren to appear in full Regalia.
The Committee and Stewards reserve to themselves the power to remove objectionable persons.
Admission by Ticket only, which may be had of the Brethren of the Order, at the various Shops in connection with the Members, and of
JOHN QUIGLEY, C.S.,
6, Montague-street, Harcourt-street.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
ON SUNDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 6,
The Rev. John Hay, of Glasgow, will Preach in this Chapel, at the NOON AND EVENING SERVICES.
Collections will be made in behalf of the Circuit Funds.
Those friends who, on former occasions, rendered their valuable assistance, the General Stewards make this their appeal for a renewal of their liberality.
The Contributions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully acknowledged by the Rev. Dr. Appelbe, Centenary Hall, Stephen's-green; Rev. Joseph W. M'Kay, Rathmines; Rev. Nathan Briscoe, Wellington-terrace, Leinster Road, Rathmines; and by the General Stewards, George Sidford, 17, Dawson-street, Richard Yeakley, 3, Grafton-street.

A TEA MEETING,
In connection with this Anniversary, will be held in the LARGE ROOM, ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, when the Rev. John Hay, with other Ministers and friends, will address the Meeting.

RAREY.
MR. RAREY will give a second Practical and Demonstrative Lecture upon his System of Subduing Wild and Vicious Horses, at the
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
On SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th at Two o'clock.
Two or three interesting subjects will be operated upon.
Reserved Seats, One Guinea; Second Seats, 15s.; Third Seats, 7s. 6d.
Tickets can be had, and seats secured at Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.
Doors open at Half-past One.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.
The 1st obstetory Lecture will be delivered on Saturday, the 8th of November, at Eleven o'clock a.m., by Dr. Walsh.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
PHYSICIANS:
James F. Duncan, M.D., F.C.P., Physician to Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, 19, Gardiner's-place.
Alfred Hudson, M.D., F.C.P., 2, Merrion-square, North.
SURGEONS:
Robert J. Walsh, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 89, Harcourt-street.
James Morgan, F.R.C.S.I., Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, 19, Ely-place.
John K. Barton, M.B., L.R.C.S.I., Lecturer on Anatomy, Trinity College, 16, Upper Pembroke-street.
Benjamin Wills Richardson, F.R.C.S.I., Member of the Court of Examiners in the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon of the Hon. Secretaries to the Surgical Society of Ireland, 2, North Frederick-street.
The Hospital is now open for Clinical Instruction; and having been recently enlarged by the addition of an extensive building, contains 100 beds, of which 30 are devoted to the Special Diseases of Infants and Children.
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.
Two Medical and Two Surgical Lectures, including Lectures on the Diseases of the Eyes, will be delivered in each week. Bedside Instruction being given daily by both Physicians and Surgeons. Practical Demonstrations in the use of the Stethoscope and Microscope, as applied to the diagnosis of diseases, will be given during the Session.
DISPENSARY.
There is a numerously frequented Dispensary attached to the Hospital, which is attended daily by the Physicians and Surgeons, who will instruct the students in the diagnosis and treatment of the various forms of disease brought before them. Every facility will be given to the students for the performance of the minor operations in Surgery.
FEES.
For Nine Months' Hospital Attendance ... £8 8 0
For Six Months' do. do. 6 6 0
For Summer Three Months' do. 3 3 0
Perpetual Pupils (paid at entrance) 21 0 0
PRIZES.
One Medical and one Surgical Prize will be given at the close of the Session.
HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.
A House next door to, and communicating with, the Hospital has been fitted up for the reception of a limited number of Students, who will thus have the combined advantages of Private and Hospital Residence.
Certificates of Attendance upon this Hospital are fully recognised by the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland; the University of Dublin; the Queen's University in Ireland; the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, England and Ireland; the Army, Navy, and East India Boards, &c.
The central position of the Hospital, and its close proximity to the Schools of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Carmichael School, render it peculiarly convenient to Students attending those Institutions.
Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. Richardson, Secretary to the Medical Board, 2, North Frederick-street, or any of the other Physicians or Surgeons.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
LIMITED,
GALWAY LINE.
CLOSING OF THE SHARE LISTS IN IRELAND.
THE IRISH COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY,
who undertook the duty of distributing the proportion of Shares allocated
TO IRELAND,
beg leave to give Notice that they have resolved on
FINALLY CLOSING
the Application Lists
ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER NEXT,
after which day
NO FURTHER APPLICATION
for Shares can be received at this Office.
Offices, 4, College-green, Dublin, 18th October, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR FAIR.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
11th and 12th November,
A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN
(At the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3d Class Fares)
Will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Five o'clock (from the intermediate Stations to take up Passengers for Mullingar only), and will arrive at Mullingar about half-past Seven o'clock Morning.
This Train will return from Mullingar at Three o'clock (calling at intermediate Stations to set down Passengers), and will arrive in Dublin at about half-past Five o'clock Afternoon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 1st November, 1859.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in England

Sermons.

SERMONS. --- FORTIK'S ALMS HOUSE, DENMARK STREET.
Sermons in aid of this Charity will be preached on SUNDAY next, 6th November, at Noon Service, in St. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, by the Rev. B. GIBSON, A.M., and in the CHAPEL OF EASE, by the Rev. T. TOMLINSON, A.B.
This House was founded A.D. 1755, by Tristram Fortick, Esq., for the shelter of Twenty-four aged Females. It is, however, but very poorly endowed, yielding about 5l. per annum to each inmate. Recently a sum of money that had been in abeyance, in connexion with other charities, has been expended on the edifice in permanent and essential comforts and conveniences, and six additional rooms have been added to the Institution. It now shelters in their old age Thirty-two Females, and is worthy of being visited and supported by the Parishioners, but it is sadly in want of funds and regular subscriptions.
Donations will be thankfully acknowledged by Messrs. Maffett and Son, 24, South Frederick-street (Treasurers); by the Rev. E. S. Abbott (Rector); and the Rev. Messrs. Gibson, Tomlinson, and Black (Curates); and by the Churchwardens, Richard Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., Lower Dominick-street, and William Allen, Esq., Henry-street.

METROPOLITAN HALL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
THE PULPIT.
THE REV. DR. FLEURY
WILL PREACH (D.V.)
On TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1859,
At Three o'clock Afternoon.
Subject—Christian Union and Brotherly Love.
To which service ALL THE CLERGY and all the PEOPLE of ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS are earnestly invited to come, and to Publish it among their Brethren.
ADMISSION FREE TO ALL.
A collection will be made and given to the EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, the chief object of which Society is, to promote a SPIRIT OF LOVE AND UNITED PRAYER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
SAME DAY AND EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
THE
REV. JOHN JAMES BLACK
WILL PREACH (D.V.) IN THE HALL.
Subject—Christian Compassion.
Admission free to all.
A Collection will be made and given to the GENERAL ORPHAN HOME, which has for its chief object the Salvation of Destitute Orphans of all Classes.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1859.
C. M. T. R. C.
1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m. Rev. G. W. Gibbs, A.B., Curate of Wanston, Hants. Subject—"Christ the supply of all our need."—Phil., iv. 19.
2. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m. Rev. G. O. Brownrigg, A.B., I. C. M. to R. C. in Galway. Subject—"The Holy Ghost, not the Church, the infallible teacher."
3. ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7 p.m. Rev. James Rogers, A.M. Ex-Scholar, I.C.M. Subject—"All Saints—All Sinners."
4. ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Coombe, 7 p.m. Rev. J. O'Carroll, A.B., Ex-Schol., T.C.D., Curate. Subject—"The "Mass sacrifice." (Continued.)
5. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Fishamble-street, Seven p.m. Rev. Peter Wilson, A.M. Subject—"The Doctrine of Intention, and the University of the whole Religion of Rome.
Roman Catholic friends come and hear for yourselves.
Why do not Roman Catholics trust in God to "supply all their wants, according to his riches in Glory in Christ Jesus. (Phil. iv. 19 Dr. Cullens Bible) instead of in Mary, Michael, John the Baptist, Peter and Paul, and all the saints? (*confiteor.*)
II. Why do not the "priests" acknowledge the special, personal searching of the Holy Ghost, whereby each child of God understands and receives all he needs to know for the saving of his soul? (John vi., 45; ii 14; xii 3; 1 Cor. 1 John ii 20, 27. Dr. Cullen's Bible.)
Is it not as easy to understand the writings of God's inspired penman as the canons and decrees of the uninspired members of the Council of Trent, written in the Latin, a dead language?
III. Are not all saints sinners who have been saved by the grace of God in Christ Jesus?
Did not St. Paul, at the end of his life, say "Christ Jesus came into this world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief"?—1 Tim. i. 15. Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Dose he not address "the Church of God" in Corinth as those "that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints"?—1 Cor. i. 2, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Can you be a Christian, if you are not a saint?—Phil. 1; Eph. i. 1; Col. i. 2, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
4 Of what use can the Mass be as a sacrifice for sins, when in it Christ neither suffers, nor dies, nor sheds his blood, and St. Paul says He "was offered once," and "now once He hath appeared for the destruction of sin by the sacrifice of Himself?"—Heb. ix. 22, 25-28, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
V. Who will trust to the sacraments of the priest when Gabriel says:—"No man can know clearly that he is a true priest; since none can know clearly that he has been baptized or ordained lawfully?"—Lectures on the Mass.
Can you trust your soul to a poor "priest"? Can you not trust both soul and body, for life and death, to the Lord Jesus, the great high priest, whose presence fills heaven and earth?
Remember His words:—"Fear not; believe only and she shall be safe."—St. Luke viii. 50. Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholic friends, come and hear.

Appeal.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET.
President—The Earl of Roden.
There is now accommodation in this Hospital for One Hundred Patients, who will be received from all parts of Ireland.
Since its opening in October, 1858, 870 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 200 have been infants and children, for whom special Wards are set apart.
The prompt and liberal aid of the Christian Public is most earnestly solicited for this Institution, which is entirely dependent upon voluntary support, and the blessings of which have, under God's Providence, been widely extended and abundantly felt.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee; or by John Reid, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Hon. Sec.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the Dwelling-House and Premises known as "VICTORIA COTTAGE," ARTANE, in the County of Dublin, with two acres of land attached.
These Premises are held under a Lease for 18 years, of which 14 years are unexpired, subject to the yearly rent of £35.
The Premises are very advantageously situate, being within about 15 minutes' walk of the Crescent at Clontarf.
Apply to Mr. Green, 52, Lower Sackville-street.

TRIVIA, DALKEY.
TO BE LET, Furnished, for the Winter, a Six-Roomed House near the Terminus, well sheltered and dry.
Apply at 25, Lower Baggot-street.

Lodgings.

SANDYMOUNT.—A Lady having a larger house than she requires would let a Sitting and Bedroom, comfortably furnished, with attendance, on very moderate terms. Situation desirable. Omnibus route. Please address "V. J. C., Lodgings," Office of this Paper.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED LODGINGS. A Drawingroom Floor, nicely furnished a Sitting-room and Bed-room, to be Let, with Attendance for £26 per Annum, at 3, Lower Parnell-place, Grand Canal.

Auction.

SALE BY AUCTION.
By Order of the Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin.
A QUANTITY OF BROKEN
SCRAP AND CAST IRON,
and some Timber, Old Cordage, Copper, Brass, Old Sails, and Leather Cuttings, &c.; also some Thick Oil, Oil Casks, Oil Jars, and some Casks of Spermaceti Oil; some Old Timber, an Old Boat, &c.,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR STORES, NORTH-WALL,
On TUESDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1859.
Sale to Commence at the hour of Twelve o'clock.
WILLIAM HONE & SON, Brokers.
Ballast Office, 28th October, 1859.

Money.

BILLS
AT Three Months Promptly Discounted; Policies of Insurance *purchased*, and Loans effected.
Apply, by letter only, to "L. M.," 24, Grafton-street.

LOANS on PERSONAL SECURITY of from 100l. to 500l., granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of London. Established A.D. 1829.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices, of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON.
Sole Agents for Dublin,
And Chief Agents for Ireland
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Horses and Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
1, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 William IV., c. 54.
For the Assurance of Lives, at Home and Abroad, in the Civil, Military, and Naval Services.
The Funds Invested and the Subscribed Capital exceed £1,180,000.
DIRECTORS:
John Stewart, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq. — Major John Arthur Moore.
Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, Esq. — William Norris Nicholson, Esq.
Herbert George Jones, Serjeant-at-Law. — William Rothery, Esq.
William Kilburn, Esq. — Brodie M'Ghie Wilcox, Esq., M.P.
John Farley Leith, Esq.
Francis Macnaghten, Esq.
AUDITORS—Rt. Gardner, Esq.; Rt. Hichens, Esq.; H. W. Ripley, Esq.
BANKERS—The Bank of England, and Messrs. Currie and Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Cotterill and Sons, and Messrs. Parke and Pollock.
PHYSICIAN—Geo. Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., 18 Cavendish-square.
SECRETARY—Michael Elijah Impey, Esq.
After the operations of a quarter of a century, the Directors invite, with great confidence, the attention of the public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and to the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives. Combining the advantages of a Mutual and a Proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady, progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The amount of the Society's Funds actually Invested exceeds £730,000.
Upwards of £997,380 have been already paid in Claims and Bonuses, and the existing Policies amount to £2,214,928.
The Tables of Rates for Residents in Europe have been prepared upon the most approved principles to ensure moderation and security.
Assurances can be effected with or without a Participation of Profits, on ascending or descending scales, and for a limited number of payments.
The Society advance money on Mortgage; Purchase Reversions and Life Interests; and grant Loans on such Securities and on Policies.
An Annual Division of One-fifth of the Profits is made, 75 per cent. of which is appropriated to Policy Holders, and 25 per cent. to the Shareholders; the remaining four-fifths are set apart towards the average of succeeding years. The Assurers can apply their Profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a Bonus to the sum assured.
All Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Society.

INDIAN BRANCH.
The Universal was the first Assurance Society that secured to Residents in India fixed rates, and the advantages enjoyed by those in Great Britain.
Separate Tables of the Civil and Military Services were originally framed with the utmost care from the records of the India House, and valuable Statistical returns accessible to this Society alone. To test their adaptation to the present time, and to ascertain whether any reduction could be safely made, they have recently undergone a minute and laborious has established their without London Actuaries, whose report
Notwithstanding the extraordinary Mortality occasioned by the late Mutiny, the Directors were enabled, at the last Annual Division of Profits, to announce a Reduction of Premiums on all Policies dated prior to 11th May, 1854, of £36 per cent—a result attributable, in a great measure, to the correctness of the Rates and the judicious management of the Local Committees in India.
The attention of persons proceeding to India, and of residents there, is requested to a peculiar and most important advantage offered by this Society—that on the return of Assurers to Europe the premiums on their Policies will be reduced to the English scale corresponding with the age when the Assurance was effected, without reference to the state of their health on their return.
Tables of Rates and all further information will be afforded at the Office in London, by the Agents in India:—
Messrs. BRADDON and CO., Calcutta.
Messrs. BAINBRIDGE and CO., Madras.
Messrs. LECKIE and CO., Bombay;
Or by the Agent for Dublin,
ALEXANDER D. KENNEDY, Solicitor,
80, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling. Chief Office, 42, New Bridge-street, London, E.C. This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Prospectuses, forms of proposals, and every information, may be obtained (post free) on application at the Chief Office, to any of the Society's Agents.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, *Actuary & Secretary*

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
TWENTIETH REPORT.
The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Life Association of Scotland was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir James Forrest, Bart., of Comiston, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the Directors' Report, submitted to the Meeting:—

During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for New Life Assurances were received to the extent of.....	1200, for	£614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted.....	1011, for	486,639 4 8
The Annual Premiums on these were.....		16,615 9 8
There were also transacted 21 Life Annuities at the price of.....		£16,205 3 4

The Gross Annual Income from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,978 15s. 2d.
The Progressive Increase of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.			Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for £75,699	£2,709
1844	480	„ 261,569	8,321
1847	895	„ 489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	„ 1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	„ 2,320,988	67,536
1856	9,045	„ 3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	„ 5,856,643	151,078

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Medical.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous circulation. A Nervous sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send post free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address James Wallace, Esq., Wilford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

Miscellaneous.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.

W. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS.
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock of
FRENCH MODERAEUR LAMPS,
which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

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Handsome Table Lamps at Various Prices.
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Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
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We respectfully solicit an inspection of our Stock of the above, in
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Our selection will be found worthy of attention.
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Why pay more for any article than its value, or buy in a bad market? There are many daily wasting money in giving 15s. to 30s., and more, for a Bridle, while I am selling the same class of article, perfectly as good in every respect, from 7s. to 10s., the latter a first-class Double rein Bridle, with fine Steel Polished Bits, fit for any man's use. But I commence my price so low as 4s., for which I furnish a very fair Snaffle Bridle and Bit. I am also well assorted in Saddles, Horse Clothing and Harness, equally cheap; as also in all other Saddlery Goods and Horse Furniture—Whips, Stable, Brushes, Sponges, Chamois, &c.,—being determined to give really good value to all who favour me with their custom, and break down the monopoly of high prices.—WILLIAM WHITESTONE, No. 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.

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J. C. D. begs respectfully to inform his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business on his own account, in the extensive premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Neill and Duggan, and from his many years' experience in one of the first Wholesale Houses in the Trade, flatters himself that he knows his business in all its various branches, and being thoroughly acquainted with the best and cheapest Markets in the Three Kingdoms, as well as the Foreign Manufacturers, can confidently state that he is prepared and in a position to execute all orders committed to his care with accuracy, despatch, and punctuality.
Professional Men, Merchants, Heads of Schools, and Large Consumers, as well as the trade, will effect a considerable saving by favouring him with their orders, which shall at all times receive his immediate and careful attention; he also wishes to state the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS be carried on under his *own personal superintendence.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE--Previous to extensive alterations at the Old-Established China and Glass Warehouse.
WARRENS, 19 and 30, ESSEX-STREET,
Beg to inform the Public that, on and after MONDAY NEXT, they will SELL the whole of their first class Stock of Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services; Gasaliers, in Glass, Ormolu, and Bronze.
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Parties purchasing over £2 allowed 5 per cent. discount in addition.
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Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.
This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.
First—It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.
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Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.
Fifth—It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.
Sixth—Though last, not least—it effects a Saving of 25 per cent.
Price 1s. 3d. each.
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Lamp Makers & Gas Fitters,
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A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK
AT
30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT,
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Comprises
EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
Is the Largest and
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Combined with Moderate Prices.
Inspection Solicited.

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FURS, FURS, FURS,
Of the Best Manufacture, at
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Up to the 1st NOVEMBER, at
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And Successor to
MR. CHARLES M'DERMOTT,
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A continuance of the same Patronage is EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
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The above varied selection Selling Off, at very Reduced Prices, in order to make room for AUTUMN GOODS, of which due notice will be given.

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IN ALL COLOURS;
DROGUET CLOTHS, REPS, NEW FANCY DRESSES, SEALSKIN MANTLES,
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WOOLLEN SHAWLS, in all the New, Plain Colours, &c., &c.
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"	"	Hon. A. E. Hill, First Entrance Prize in German.
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Hilary Term,	1859—	Mr. Delmege, Honors in Classics.
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July Entrance	"	Mr. J. Chute, First Place.
"	"	Mr. J. Chute, a Hebrew Premium

At the Entrance Examination, held in Trinity College, on July 1st and 2nd, *the First Place was awarded to Mr. J. Chute, a Pupil of the above Institution.* This being the First Entrance into the University from among the Pupils who commenced their Education in the School, the President and Warden have peculiar satisfaction in announcing the result; and trust that, through the same unremitting attention on their part, the successive Entrances into College of their Pupils will reflect equal credit on the Institution.
Mr John Chute also obtained an Entrance Prize in Hebrew.
At the Competitive Examination for the vacant Clerkship in the Office of the Paymaster for Civil Services, Mr. D. Willis was appointed on distinguished answering.
At the Entrance Examination held at Sandhurst College, Mr. John Robinson passed on Superior Marks.
ARMY EXAMINATION.
1858—Mr. S. F. Poole and Mr. W. L. Fleury, lately Pupils of this Institution, passed the Preliminary Examination, having obtained, the former 1,260, the latter 460 Marks above the required number. Mr. H. Stewart, another pupil, passed most creditably his examination for the Artillery Service.
1859—Mr. W. L. Fleury, of the 50th Regiment, passed his examination for Lieutenancy. Mr. Dane, who presented himself *directly* from the Institution, most satisfactorily passed the Preliminary Examination for his Commission.
At the late Competitive Examination in the Bank of Ireland, Mr. M. Monserrat obtained one of the Eight vacant Clerkships (eighty candidates competing).
The Boarding department is conducted by the Warden, with every attention to the education, manners, and comforts of the Resident Pupils, who are regarded as members of the family, and have consequently all the advantages of domestic recreations and society.
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Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN,
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

OPENING of the New Paris Clock Wareroom.—Knowing the want of such in this city, and being convinced of the impossibility of selecting Drawing-room Clocks from the limited supply of an ordinary Stock, I have devoted my large wareroom, over my Watch and Jewellery Establishment, exclusively to the largest and best display ever seen in Dublin, and have placed myself in direct communication with the Makers in Paris, and have made arrangements for a constant supply of the newest designs in Bronze, Gilt, and many rare, mechanical, and marvellous clocks, to an inspection of which, and my prices, I respectfully invite the attention of those requiring such.
New inventions in Portable Alarms, Office and Carriage Clocks.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Electro Plater,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite the Provost's.)

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
PATRONISED by the QUEEN---SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments and Working Jeweller. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guards, &c., with numerous fancy articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably Low Prices. No. 29.

WEST OF ENGLAND.
SPERM, WAX, & COMPOSITE CANDLES.—The attention of the public is invited to the WEST OF ENGLAND COMPANY'S *new*, beautiful, and highly-finished manufactures in Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, Night and Chamber Lights, &c., which are denser in material, superior in colour, and of greater brilliancy and economy in use, than any other candles hitherto invented.
THE WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY'S FANCY DEPARTMENT
is replete with the most récherché and fashionable as well as economical soaps for the toilet, in Almond, Rose, Windsor, Glycerine, and other beautiful varieties.
For household purposes, the Company's fine, strong best brown, and superior white soaps, cannot be too highly commended, for their eminently active properties in washing and as a matter of real domestic economy.
All the above are sold by most respectable chandlers in Ireland.
The attention of Manufacturers is also called to the Company's Brown and White Oil Soaps which, in the great manufacturing districts of England, are fast superseding every other description.
Dealers and the Trade are invited to call on the Company's Agents,
MESSRS. COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
9, Temple-lane Dublin.

H. LEEDOM AND CO. beg to offer the following on the lowest terms for Cash:—
WAX, SPERM, AND PRICE'S COMPOSITE CANDLES
Of every description:
LE CORDIER'S FINEST COLZA OIL.
HAMPTON LEEDOM AND CO.,
Chandlers and Oil Merchants,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1821.
JOHN PORTEOUS GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE, Removed from 19, Moore-street, to 26, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, &c.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.
This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.
Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, oth before and after mixing for use.
Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s.)
Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers,
25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.
CHARLES K. MAYER, 10, DAME-STREET,
Has much pleasure in informing his kind Patrons, and Public generally, that his stock of Tea is at present very large and well selected. As an advance in the price of Tea is certain, on account of the War which is now inevitable, he respectfully suggests to his Customers the propriety of making immediate purchases at present prices, being confident the Tea Market will not present the same advantages in a very shor time.
CHARLES K. MAYER.
TEA IMPORTER,
10, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—NOVEMBER 4.

The English Funds opened in London this morning dull, at a decline of an eighth on the closing quotations of yesterday, but have since improved an eighth. Still there does not appear to be much animation in the markets. Money is not so much wanted, but there are indications that before long a higher rate will be demanded for it than that which has now ruled the market for some time past—namely, two and a quarter per cent. for best bills; Consols improved here an eighth for cash, and for new account, but no dealings took place for this account; New Threes advanced 3s. 9d. for cash, but not quoted for account; for new account the cash price was attained for it; no dealings were recorded in Local or Railway Debentures; Bank of Ireland Stock declined 10s. per cent., at which sellers rather prevailed; Hibernian and National Banks steady; Royals a few for sale; British and Irish wanted; City of Dublin Steam steady—the shares of 1836 firm at last price; Shipbuilding Shares wanted, a few redeemable Shares for sale; Glasgow Steam wanted; Canal Stock steady; National Insurance wanted; Patriotics firm; Consumers' Gas advanced a sixteenth; Carysfort Mine Shares offered for sale, all paid shares wanted; General Mines sellers; Mining Company of Ireland wanted; Wicklow Coppers, 52 offered for them, sellers ask an advance on that; Ballymenas firm; County Downs wanted; Cork and Bandon, and Passages steady; Belfast Junctions and Drogheda sellers; Kingstown Stock sellers; Wicklows steady at last price, a slight advance took place for account; Meath Shares for sale; Dundalks wanted; Cashel Stock steady; South Easterns improved a sixteenth; Killarneys wanted; Midlands steady; Warrenpoints sellers; Kilkenny Stock steady at last price; Limericks improved an eighth; Bandon Preference steady; Droghedas sellers; Wicklows and Dundalks sellers; Cashels steady; Limerick 6 per cents. steady at last price; the Wicklow Copper Mine Report, for half-year ending 1st September, has been issued, and exhibits the following changes, compared with the previous report:—The total charges against the half-year have been £332 8s. 4d. more than last; the nett profit has been £1,120 12s. 10d. more than last; the balance at bankers is £10,893 6s. 11d. more than at the same time last report was made up, and the tons of ore raised this half-year has exceeded the previous one by 998 tons; on the whole, the company is in a very prosperous state, and promises to continue so; a dividend at the rate of £2 a share can be paid, and a good balance carried over to next account. The meeting will be held on the 10th November. Consols close in London to-day at an advance of one-eighth, for cash and account, compared with those of yesterday.

BY MAGNETIC.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 3.
OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	96⅛
Account	96⅛
New Threes, ...	94⅜ ⅜
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols, Money	96⅛
Consols for Account, ...	96⅛
New Threes, ...	94⅜ ⅜
ONE P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	96⅛
Account, ...	96⅛ ⅛
New Threes	94⅜
2.15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	96⅛
Account, ...	96⅛
New Threes	94⅜ 5
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols, Money and Account	96⅛ ⅛
Account	96⅛ ⅛
New Threes	94⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 227; Exchequer Bills, 31; Caledonians, 92½; Great Northern, 104; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96⅛; London and North Western, 95⅛; London and South Western, 95⅛ 5; Midland, 105⅛ 6; South Eastern, 77; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 89½; York and North Midland, 70½. Consols have been very inactive all morning, they opened 96⅛ to ⅛, declined to 96⅛ sellers, and are now 96⅛ to ⅛ again. In shares, a bargain doing at prices slightly declined. Canadians steady and unaltered.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The market has been decidedly firm to-day, owing to the belief that France and England are agreed on the basis of a Conference. Consols have slightly improved. In the other departments at the Stock Exchange scarcely any alteration has occurred, owing to the absence of business.

BANK RETURNS.

Issue Department—Notes Issued, £30,755,905; Total, £30,755,905. Government Debt, £11,015,100; Other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold Coin and Other Bullion, £16,280,905; Total, £30,755,905. Banking Department—Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,131,785; Public Deposits, £5,512,538; Other Deposits £14,571,619; 7-day and Other Bills, £907,172; Total £38,676,114; Government Securities, £10,875,157; Other Deposits, £18,809,026; Notes, £8,436,450; Gold and Silver Coin, £555,481; Total, £38,676,114.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 92½; Chester and Holyhead, 48½ 9½; Eastern Counties, 45⅛ 6; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; Great Northern, 102 3; Great Western, 65½; Great Western of Canada, 14¾; Midland, 60⅛; Great Northern A. 88 90; Great Southern and Western, 117 8; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96⅛ ⅛; London and North Western, 95⅞ ⅜; London and South Western, 95 to ⅛; Leeds Northern, 46½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½; North British, 59½ 69; South Eastern, 76¼ 7½; York and North Midland, 74½. Consols very inactive all the day, but towards the afternoon they rallied a little, and closed steady at 90⅛ ⅜. Indian scrip without change, 103½. Shares idle, but have slightly improved in price; with this exception, there is no new feature. Canadians without change, nothing doing in them.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(Daily News' City Article.)

This was an unusually dull day in the Stock Exchange; business in every department was extremely languid; the funds experienced no variation whatever. It the Share Market prices were in most instances nominally unaltered, but the tone towards the close was not quite so strong as in the morning. Demand for money at the bank to-day decidedly less active than was expected yesterday, which was probably stimulated by the idea that the rate of discount might be raised to-day.

(Times City Article.)

The funds opened and closes to-day at the final prices of last evening, but there was a tendency to renewed advance. The demand for money in the discount market this afternoon, was not greater than is usually observable on the day preceding, the 4th of the month, but Bank rate was generally maintained. In the Stock Exchange the supply was large, at 1½ to 2 per cent.; at the close of business, the amount of unemployed balances was heavy. The Indian Council continue to effect loans when practicable, and they are understood still to have a very considerable total for temporary disposal. All the supplies of gold at present arriving, are bought as they come to hand for transmission abroad. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The Railway market closed generaly the same as yesterday.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 12.01 P.M.—No alteration in Bourse. Rentes, 69.70.
3-35.—Rentes close 69.75, or the same as yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—NOVEMBER 4.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	95½
Ditto for new account, 5th December, ...	95
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅜ ⅜
Ditto for new account, 10th November, ...	94⅜ ⅜
Ditto for new account, 8th December, ...	94⅜ ⅜
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland, 100*l.* paid	244½
STEAM.	
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building, £50 paid	46½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Consumers' Gas Company, £7 paid	8⅞ ⅛
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	5⅞ ⅛
Ditto account, ...	5⅞
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny) £12 paid for account, ...	7½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £50 paid, ...	53
Waterford and Kilkenny, £100 paid	13⅜
Waterford and Limerick, 50*l* paid	23⅛
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon, 5⅞ per cent. perpetual ...	6⅛
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual, £100 paid	98⅜ ⅛
Waterford and Limerick, 6 per cent. redeemable, £10 paid for account, ...	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve, o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 15th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols.....		95⅞ 95⅝	95½		95½	94⅜ ⅜
Ditto Account.....	94⅜	95 95	95½	95	95	94⅜ ⅜
3 per Cent. Stock.....	94⅜ ⅜					
New 3 per Cent. Stock....	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜ ⅜
Ditto Account.....	94⅜ ⅜	94⅜	94⅜ ⅜	94⅜	94⅜ ⅜	
Bank Stock.....						

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR---NOVEMBER 5TH.
Morning Tide, 6. 29. Evening, 7. 5.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston) (Q.)	... ...	Ten a.m., Nov. 6.
Spain and Portugal	... ...	One p.m., Nov. 6.
Canada, by Canadian packet (Ll.)	...	Six p.m., Nov. 8.
America (New York) (S.) Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres (S.)	... ...	One p.m., Nov. 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	... ...	Six p.m., Nov. 9.
America (New York) (Ll.)	...	Six p.m., Nov. 11.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c. (S.)	... ...	One p.m., Nov. 11.
Newfoundland, *via* Galway	...	Ten p.m., Nov. 12.
America (New York) (S.)	...	One p.m., Nov. 15.
Canada (Ll.)	... ...	Six p.m., Nov. 15.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	... ...	One p.m., Nov. 16.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c., *via* Marseilles	...	Six p.m., Nov. 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. (S.)	...	Six p.m., Nov. 18.
America (Boston) (Q.)	...	Ten a.m., Nov. 20.
America (New York) (S.)	...	One p.m., Nov. 22.
Canada (Ll.)	... ...	Six p.m., Nov. 22.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.)	...	Six p.m., Nov. 23.
America (New York and the Bahamas) (Ll.), India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	... ...	Six p.m., Nov. 25.
India (Bombay) (S.)	... ...	Six p.m., Nov. 25.
Spain and Portugal (S.)	... ...	One p.m., Nov. 27.
America (New York) (S.)	...	One p.m., Nov. 28.
Canada (Ll.)	... ...	Six p.m., Nov. 29.

N.B.—Book Packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 10 o'clock. p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

At a stated meeting, held on the 31st October, William Moore, M.B., M.R.I.A., was unanimously elected a Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

Mr. Disraeli has been nominated by the Conservative students as Lord Rector, in opposition to Lord Elgin.—*Glasgow Paper.*

Arrival of the Persian Embassy.—His Excellency Hussan Aly Khan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, from the Shah of Persia, arrived at Claridge's Hotel, at a late hour on Wednesday night, from the Continent. His Excellency, who is charged with a special mission to this country, is a General in the Persian army, and the chief of a large Kurdish tribe of Ghiaours.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
DIARY OF EXHIBITIONS, PERFORMANCES, &c.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS.—Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays free; on Tuesdays and Thursdays at a small charge. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET.—The Exhibition of Paintings. Open from Ten till Six, and Seven till Ten o'clock.
MUSEUM OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Open to visitors on Wednesday's and Friday's from Eleven till Three o'clock, free.
MICHAEL ANGELO'S LAST JUDGMENT, ROTUNDO.—From Ten till Five daily, admission 1s.

THE THEATRES.
THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"The Little Treasure;" "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing;" to conclude with "The Maid and Magpie, or Fatal Spoon."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Falls of Clyde;" "The Young Mother;" "The Secret, or the hole in the wall;" to conclude with "

...to say that there never was a more wanton or unprovoked aggression than the present attack upon Morocco. The chastisement of the Riff pirates, and the redress of insults at Ceuta, are ostensibly put forward as the motives for the war. The mere consciousness of military power, the promise of assistance from France, and the hope of the conquest, are undoubtedly the proximate causes of the movement. But it is impossible to persuade Englishmen that, under cover of demands for past wrongs, there are not hidden designs of European aggrandisement upon the coast opposite Gibraltar; and that the simultaneous action of France and Spain against the frontiers of the Empire of Morocco does not bode ulterior objects fatal to our Mediterranean ascendancy. Spain has been preparing for this expedition for months. She has raised an army out of all proportion to her avowed design. She has steadily refused English mediation, and has increased her demands upon every fresh concession made by the Sultan. What are the powerful motives which induce Spain, weak and bankrupt power, just emerging from the throes of long years of intestine strife, to alienate England by embarking upon a war which, if she carries out her ostensible intention, is to bring her no increase of territory, and which will probably involve her in a desperate struggle with a race fully as warlike, and of infinitely greater resources than the tribes of Algeria? Is the irreconcilable discharge of engagements no one looks for from Spain, and England has long since ceased to make any claim upon Spanish gratitude. But unless we shut our eyes and refuse to see what is going on, it is almost impossible not to note in the pertinacity of General O'Donnell in this matter a settled determination to adopt a policy offensive to England. Time will prove whether it is not one based upon actual

It is reported that Lord John Russell will make no objection to a temporary occupation of Tangiers by Spanish troops. In 1845 Lord Aberdeen protested against a disembarkation of French troops at that port; and the French Government, in deference to the expressed wishes of the English Minister, forebore to occupy it. The policy then upheld by Lord Aberdeen has been maintained by every Foreign Minister up to the present time; yet Lord John Russell construes his acquiescence in Spanish aggression and abandons Tangiers to its fate. But our Foreign Secretary can scarcely have contemplated the latitude of the term "temporary occupation." If Tangiers is to be held as a material guarantee for the fulfilment of certain conditions, nothing will be more than to protract the occupation indefinitely. Spain, if she only once sanctions the landing and long possession of this port, will have considerable difficulty a year or two hence in making out a case against the tenure of Spain. With the best of intentions the latter Power may find herself compelled by the exigencies of war to hold on. The knowledge that she is backed by France will, of course, inspire her with confidence in her resistance to our remonstrances, and we may then find the key to our position at Gibraltar firmly secured in the hands, if not of an open enemy, at least of a rival so weak as to be equally dangerous. If Tangiers becomes a Spanish settlement, Gibraltar will be constantly menaced. But that is more, the interests of all the great Powers will be affected by a change which shall place the African shores in the vicinity of Gibraltar in the possession of a European State; and a great blow will be struck at the freedom of the Mediterranean. By this time it is possible that the blockade of Tangiers is enforced, and that the great source of the supplies of the garrison of Gibraltar is cut off. It is generally understood that through the exertions of our representative considerable concessions had been made by the Moorish Government to European traders; and there is very little doubt that the new Emperor was disposed to cultivate a friendly intercourse with all the European States. Yet all these interests are imperilled, and a war, threatening the most complication, is commenced merely because Spain is anxious for a slip of her neighbour's territory

But there is another aspect of this affair which is still more menacing. Viewed side by side with the French movement on the Moorish nation, the projected descent upon Morocco suggests greater danger than the mere rise of a Spanish colony upon the ruins of the Moorish power. There are people who connect the sudden vigour of Spain with the visit of Pelissier, and who see in the union of the French and Spanish fleets before Gibraltar, and the operations of their respective land forces, the first step towards dispossessing us of Gibraltar, and ultimately of our position in the Mediterranean. It is not many years ago since Algiers was temporarily occupied by France. What the result of that occupation is we are beginning now to find out. There can be no question that the colony of Algeria has dangerously increased the strength of the French empire. "France c'est l'Algerie, l'Algerie c'est France," fully expresses the union of the European empire with her African possessions. Slowly but surely the frontiers of Algeria are pushed westward, and eastward, and southward. Strong fortresses and magnificent military roads have secured her against internal revolt; a large army renders her secure against foreign attack. In Algeria we witness at the present moment the beginning of the realisation of that dream of our neighbours—the Mediterranean a French lake; and it can hardly be a matter of doubt but that there are many thousands of Frenchmen who are already anticipating the time when Algeria shall extend from the western coast of Africa to Egypt. It will suit France to allow Spain to establish herself on the soil of Morocco. She will have a weak neighbour and she will make a friend. England, who would resist French aggression, may disregard the action of Spain. When the time comes for the assertion of that hegemony over the second-rate Powers to which the policy of Imperial France aspires, it will be easy to satisfy Spain with an exchange, and Gibraltar will fully compensate her for the loss of a new colony. We have no proof that these designs exist; but the circumstances attending the combined action of France and Spain are suspicious. They are directed against a power whose national existence is necessary to our safety, and whose overthrow is evidently a matter of certainty unless we interfere. Are we to look on at this blow, dealt at a friendly nation; or will our Foreign Minister show that England still has a policy to maintain in the Mediterranean?

There is no reasonable pretext for this war. The Riff pirates are a nuisance to Europe; but they could be put down with a tenth of the armaments now being put in force. The disturbances at Ceuta have arisen, not from Moorish aggression, but from an infraction of engagements by the Spanish authorities. But even if the insults were ten times as formidable, and the Moors were ten times as much in the wrong at Centa, their Emperor has already accepted the ultimatum of Spain—in vain. The Spanish Government means war at all hazards. We stand in a fearful disapproval, yet afraid to interfere though every blow struck at Morocco falls upon us, and the forces which threaten Tangiers are an evident menace to Gibraltar. Unfortunately, we have at the head of foreign affairs a statesman who has never yet proved himself equal to an emergency; who permits himself to be hoodwinked by Spain and France, and, in his zeal for an impracticable theory, forgets the vital interests of his country. The question which now concerns us at this moment is not French policy in Italy, but French and Spanish designs in Morocco. It is a terrible misfortune to the country that at such a crisis we have a Government which bases its policy on the shallowest expediency, and which, by striving to avert collision by constant concession, only paves the way to future indignities and inevitable dishonour.

The Morning Herald on the Prospects of the Palmerston Administration:—

There is a tenderness observable in the treatment of the present Cabinet by all classes of the community which must be exceedingly touching to those gentlemen who are now struggling with the difficulties of office. Whether the exhibition of so much feeling will warm them into unwonted activity and tend to fuse the unsympathising elements of a crew which represents every shade of political uncertainty cannot yet be decided. A prolonged period of agreement amongst the members of Lord Palmerston's Administration must render "a difference of opinion," an antiquated formula for the expansion of conscientiousness, out of date. The conventional divisions of office have been duly filled up by different members; but the classification of the Ministry would be much more appropriate if it were made with a due regard to the representation of the several political matters which agitate the country, and the settlement of which is supposed to form the chief business of our comprehensive Administration. If Mr. Gladstone will save the Church, rates, Prayer-book, and all, people may be induced to think less of the folly of making Lord J. Russell Foreign Minister; if Mr. Milner Gibson will honestly give up his ballot propensities, he may prevail on the Foreign Secretary to retract for a time his equivocations on that subject; and if the First Lord of the Admiralty will give us a good fleet, we may learn to forget that the professional qualifications of the Lord Chancellor are confined to writing passionate sketches of the lives of his predecessors. If Ministers may combine their information when acting as a body, and within reach of each other, and thus for a time make head against the pressure of difficulties; but it is not easy to understand how any individual can act or think for the purposes of administration when at a distance from one or more of his colleagues, whose opinions has been a matter of notoriety for years.

The expressed intention of Lord Derby not to break the studied repose of the Cabinet, or to disturb the elected unanimity of this comprehensive section of the Liberal party, must have come to them like a gleam of sunshine, while it is a resolve which *every* Conservative will readily endorse. It may suit the supporters of Government to say that this expression of Lord Derby's policy means nothing and contains nothing on which reliance can be placed; but the scepticism thus displayed rather exhibits the nervousness of conscious weakness than anything else. Of course it is within the power of the Government to exhibit so much incapacity as to force upon their opponents the necessity of turning them out of office, and then nothing would be easier than to unmask a preexisting decay of patriotism, for which virtually in a

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Approaching Marriage in High Life.—A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Rev. Charles William Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, first cousin to the Duke of Portland, and Miss Louisa Barnaby, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Barnaby, of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at the Royal Albert Hotel, Lower Dominick-street:—The Right Hon and Rev Lord De Freyne, and D Cerr, Esq; the Earl of Mountcashel, Lord Kilworth, the Hon Mr Moore, Rev Mr Barnett, Dr Donovan, Dr Atkins, W Moutray, P Nugent Hackett, Levinge, Delaney, Rotherham, Crosbie, Esqrs, &c. Departures:—Mr and Mrs Trotter, Mr and Mrs Johnson, and Miss Kelly; Mr and Miss Botterville, and suite; Captains Nugent and Moloney, Rev Mr Toulinson, J Thompson, D L; Doctors Turner and Nicolls, Mrs Allen, Captain Bowen, Messrs Graig, Stephens, Peyton, E. Bateman, Cowen, &c.

Departures from Quin's Hotel, Bray:—Gerald Tench, Esq, Mrs Tench, family, and suite, for Harcourt-street; Alderman John Drummond and Miss Drummond, for Pembroke-place; the Rev. John Blakely and Mrs Blakely, for Bandon; Doctor S Hanna, M D, and Mrs Hanna; James Coles, Esq, Mrs Coles and suite, for Hyde Park-square, London; Mrs Gordon Ashley and suite; Captain Roberts, R N, Mrs Roberts, family, and suite; John Emerson, Esq, for Wolverhampton; Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart, Chester; Rev Nason Brown, Leeds; W H Grant, Esq; — Foster, Esq, &c. Parties still sojourning at Quin's Hotel, Bray:—Mrs John Fullerton and suite; Colonel and Mrs Lloyde; Captain Milner, R N; W H Head, Esq, D L, county Tipperary.

The Army.

An order has been received at the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, intimating that the quarters ordered to be prepared at Brompton Barracks for the officers, men, and horses of the Royal Engineer Train will not be required, as the order for the removal of the A troop from Aldershott Camp to Chatham has been countermanded.

Major Bell, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and Capt. Carey, 1st Royals, who embarked at Algoa Bay in the William Hammond, Capt. Nicholson, landed at Plymouth on Wednesday. The ship is laden with rice from Akyab, May 10.

The Simoom, screw troopship, Commander J. Cook, will be ready for sea at Portsmouth on the 7th inst. The following officers and troops, &c., will embark on board her for China. First-class passengers—viz., one chaplain, two surg.-majors, two Staff assist.-surgeons. Drs.—Fraser, Battray, Maher, White, Page, and Carter. Purveyors' Clerks—Johnstone and Dangley. Store Clerks—Lloyd, Gordon, and Crawford. Non-commissioned Officers—Sergeant-conductors Blake, Deacon, Caulter, Wallace, Sutherland, and Howett. Armourer Sergeants—Reidy, Ward, and White. Royal Engineers, from Chatham—One officer and 88 men. Royal Artillery, from Woolwich—Four officers and 143 men. Military Train, 1st battalion—One field officer, four captains, 11 subalterns, 272 men, and 92 cases saddlery.

The Navy.

The screw steam sloop Conflict, 8, Commander F. W Sullivan; the paddlewheel steamship Devastation, 6, Commander John Baird; and the paddlewheel steam sloop Virago, 6, Commander Dunn, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday morning. The Conflict left at Sierra Leone, Sept. 29, the screw steam vessel Sharpshooter, Commander Charles Gibbons, and the screw steam sloop Prize, 4, Commander Lord E. Cecil. The Conflict touched at St. Vincent, October 9th. The Devastation went on to Sheerness in the afternoon. She left Halifax October 11th, in company with the screw steam corvette Tartar, 20, Captain Dunlop, and brings 13 military invalids, in charge of Lieutenant Rowan, 42nd Regiment. The Indus, Cossack, Styx, and Jasper were at Halifax. All those arrived have experienced very severe weather. On the 1st inst., when in the Bristol Channel, three young seamen—Thomas Moyse, Edward Batten, and William Cameron—were unfortunately washed off from the jib-boom of the Virago at one time. She shipped a sea, which extinguished all the lights. She has lost her starboard paddlebox boat and first gig, and has incurred other damage. She has gone to Hamoaze to repair.

Her Majesty's screw steam sloop Mutine, Commander W Graham, on Thursday commenced receiving her stores in preparation for sea. One sergeant, one corporal, and 16 privates of the Royal Marines embarked on Thursday from the Woolwich division. The paddlewheel steam-sloop Prometheus, Commander Skipwith, sailed from Woolwich on Thursday at 3-15 p.m., and proceeded to Greenhithe to adjust compasses in preparation to join the Channel fleet.

On Thursday the screw corvette Charybdis, 21, had her masts put in under the shears at Chatham, preparatory to being taken into the fitting-basin to be made ready for the steam reserve at Chatham, to which squadron she is to be attached.

Her Majesty's screw frigate Ariadne, 26, now in the fitting-dock at Chatham, has made rapid progress in her fitments during the comparatively short time she has been at that dockyard, unusual exertions having been made by that establishment to complete her.

The Princess Royal, 91, screw, Captain T. Baillie, arrived at Spithead Thursday morning from Plymouth with a dismasted schooner in tow, which she had fallen in with off Dunnose. She proved to be the Norwegian schooner, Ceres, Captain Eide, laden with coals from Newcastle for Cadiz.

The following appointments were made on Thursday, at the Admiralty:—William Charles Bicknell, promoted to master; Charles Wotton, second master, to the Jasper; George Park, chief engineer, to the Ardent; Francis T. Elliot, first-class assistant engineer, to the Fawn; Thomas Scott, acting second-class assistant-engineer, to the Fawn; Richard H. Alvin, acting second-class assistant-engineer, to the Vulcan; John Parkin, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Fawn; James Russell, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Vulcan, as supernumerary; Robert Winfield, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Asia, for service in the Fire Queen; and Joseph Sharp, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Prometheus.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth to prepare the Queen, 91, screw, to receive the officers and crew of the Princess Royal, 91, screw, who will turn over to her and commission her for immediate service. The Queen is in the first-class steam reserve at Sheerness.

The Odin, 16, paddle, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., and the Sphinx, 6, paddle, Commander Day, V.C., steamed out of harbour on Thursday to Spithead. They have be officially inspected by Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, commanding-in-chief.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, NOV. 3.

Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and Princess Louisa, drove out yesterday afternoon.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party yesterday.

The Queen and Prince Consort walked and drove in the Home Park this morning.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duchess Marie and the Duke of Leuchtenburg visited the Queen to-day at the Castle from London. Their Imperial Highnesses and suite were conveyed in two of her Majesty's carriages to the Paddington station, where a special train was in readiness, and the Imperial party, on arriving at the Windsor Station, proceeded at once to the Castle.

In the afternoon her Majesty drove out in the Park, accompanied by the Grand Duchess and the Duke, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Equerries in Waiting, on horseback. Their Imperial Highnesses afterwards returned to London.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Miss Victoria Wortley.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Lucy M. Kerr and the Hon Emily Stopford as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have entertained the following company at Broadlands during last week—His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernsdorff, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Countess of Shaftesbury, Count Strzelecki, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, Hon George Byng, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady William Russell, Baron Malaret, the Right Hon. W. F. and Mrs. Cowper, Viscount Chelsea, Mr. Borthwick, Mrs. Lane Fox, &c.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have arrived at Adare Manor, from Muckross Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester left Hinchinbrook House on Tuesday, where they have been staying on a visit to the Earl of Sandwich, for their seat, Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdon. The noble duke and duchess are expected in London early next week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn have arrived at Chesterfield House, from Brocket Hall, Herts.

Lord Vernon has arrived at the St. George's Hotel from Derbyshire.

Lord Stanley of Alderley and the Hon. Miss Stanley have left Alderley Park, Cheshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Airlie, at Cortachy Castle, N.B.

Mrs. Lane Fox has left the St. George's Hotel, for Hatfield House, Herts, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

The Duke of Hamilton arrived in London on Monday, from Hamilton Palace, N.B., and has since left, *viâ* Paris, for Baden, to join the Duchess and family.

The Earl of Wilton and Viscount Grey de Wilton have arrived at Heaton Hall, near Manchester, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley Park.

The Earl and Countess Howe have arrived at Brighton, from their seat in Leicestershire.

The Earl and Countess of Durham are expected in London in a few days, from Lambton Castle, Durham.

Lord Ravensworth has left Knowsley Park, where his lordship has been staying on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby, from his seat in Northumberland.

Lord and Lady Foley will arrive in London today, from Worksop Manor, on their way to Paris.

The marriage of Lord Bingham, eldest son of the Earl of Lucan, and Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox, is expected to take place about the middle of the present month.

Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd Lindsay have left London on a visit to Lord and Lady Overstone, at Overstone Park, Northampton.

James C. Lowry, Esq., has arrived at his residence, Mountjoy-square, from Rockdale House, Dungannon.

The Rev. Sir James W. King, Bart., has left 20, Upper Rutland-street, Dublin, for No. 4, St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith, near London, where he is shortly to be joined by Lady King and family.

The Earl and Countess Fortescue and suite have left the Salt-hill Hotel, for Devonshire.

The Lord Bishop of Derry and Mrs. Higgin are on a visit at Nutley.

The Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, family, and suite, have arrived at Grantstown Manor, Abbeyleix, from Lisduff, Templemore.

The Rev. John Moran, of the Priests' Protection Society, has left town to attend a meeting of the Protestant Association in the Isle of Man, and to deliver lectures on

Thanks.

The Committee of the "Friend of the Clergy Corporation," for the following new annual subscriptions:—per John Whittington, Esq.; from the Rev. Richard MacDonnell, D.D., Provost of Trinity, College, £1 1s.; the Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., £1 1s.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.

Satu day One o'Clock, a.m.

ENGLAND AND THE COMING CONGRESS.

Le Nord says that England has decided upon meeting the other Powers in a Congress. France, in spite of herself, is engaged in the preliminaries of Villafranca, but all the other Powers, free from any engagement, will bring to the Italian question its personal interest, and, having to defend only the general interests of Europe, possess an entire liberty of action. A Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* states that the English Cabinet requires from Austria a formal guarantee against any preponderance in the future Italian Confederation, and that if the Treaty of Zurich preserves the rights of the Italian princes, the Cabinet of London insist that the rights of the Italian people should also be preserved.

SPECIAL INDIAN SERVICE.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 14.—Four days later than the date the mail left. The Governor-General has left for the north-west provinces. Exchange on London, 2⅛ to ¼.

BOMBAY, OCT. 15.—(*via* Ceylon, per telegraph.)—Imports dull. Common freights, 15 to 20. Exchange on London, 22s. 1d. to 22s. 1½d. Exchange on China, 224.

MADRAS, OCT. 13—No political news. Exchange unaltered. Imports—Mule Twist—Large supply from Calcutta, prices receding. Grey shirtings—Fair rates, little doing. Turkey-red goods dull. Cotton—No transactions. Indigo—Great demand; middling and common good supply. New crops promise well. 49 to 51 rupees for Kurrachee. Sugar—Considerable purchases during fortnight, now little doing; 27 rupees 8 annas per candy. Rice—No transactions. Freights depressed. Season nearly over; 20s. to 30s. for London.—*Reuter.*

OUTWARD MAILS.

The Pera and Valetta, with the outward Calcutta and China mails, left Malta for Alexandria on the 29th and 31st ult. respectively. In consequence of a temporary derangement of the machinery of the Jeddo, the Columbian left Suez for Australia, and the Nubia for Calcutta, on the 28th ult. The Bombay was to proceed to Bombay on the following day.

TURKEY.

THESSA, FRIDAY—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, just arrived; brings advices from Constantinople to the 29th ultimo; on the 23rd and 27th ultimo Ministerial Councils, attended by all the Ministers, had taken place. The four patriots of the Greek Church have presented a project to Fuad Pacha for raising tithes from the revenues of the convents, to be applied to the payment of the clergy. The publication of the *Levant Herald* has been resumed. The *Presse L'Orient*, however, has been definitely suppressed. The Chief of the General Staff, Telik Pasha, and his wife, have been conducted to Brussa.

MAIL NEWS.

The Vectis, from Bombay and Australia, arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m., yesterday. Mails left for London at 10 a.m. Letters on Monday. The Delta, with the heavy portion of the above mails, would leave Malta for Southampton, at midnight, on the 1st.

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the

examined the various fortifications on the coast, proceeded with the examination of witnesses in London, on Thursday and Friday.

GAZETTE NEWS.

Royal Commission of Enquiry into Greenwich Hospital.—Robert Ingram, Esq., Q.C., William Duff, Esq., and Captain Charles, Dalrymple, R.N., are appointed under letters patent to be Commissioners for in quiring into the internal economy and management of Greenwich Hospital, and of the funds by which it is maintained; and also whether the resources of the Hospital can be more advantageously applied for the benefit of seamen who have served in the Royal Navy. The *Gazette* also publishes a number of appointments in the Coast Brigade of Artillery.

THE HOP DUTY.

Old duty, £328,070; new, £242,486; additional duty, £28,526; total duties, £599,082.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 4.—Sugar market quiet; 100 hhds. Demerara sold at 36s. 9d. Rice unaltered; 7s. 9d. bid at auction for weevily Rangoon. Seeds in good demand and rather dearer, 43s. to 43s. 3d. was paid for Calcutta rape, and 49s. 9d. to 52s. for Guzerat.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar market has been quiet, without change in prices, business only to a moderate extent, and confined almost exclusively to refining descriptions. Coffee—No transaction to report. Pepper—Nothing worthy of notice. Rum continues steady, and the sales have been made at former rates. Hemp—Small sales of good roping Manilla, at £24 10s. per ton. Nothing worthy of notice in Bombay. Tallow—Rather less inquiry during the week, but owing to the smallness of the stock of last week advanced prices were maintained. Tea market continues most inactive, and there is scarcely a transaction to notice.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Liverpool Cup—7 to 1 agst Meg Merrilies (offered); 12 to 1 agst Schism (offered); 14 to 1 agst Underhand (taken); 15 to 1 agst Talmandra (taken); 16 to 1 agst Brewer (offered); 16 to 1 agst Sam Spode (offered); 20 to 1 agst Julia (taken); 20 to 1 agst Hetress (taken); 20 to 1 agst Squire (taken); 20 to 1 agst Souvenir (taken); 20 to 1 agst T. P. Cooke (offered); 20 to 1 agst Master Baggot (offered); 20 to 1 agst Risebear (offered); 25 to 1 agst Special Licence (offered); 100 to 3 agst Aneurin (taken); 100 to 3 agst Rara Avis (taken); 100 to 3 agst Satinstone (offered); 50 to 1 agst Mazzini (offered).

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

THE MOROCCO WAR.

Her Majesty's steam-sloop Vilogo arrived at Plymouth last night, with Gibraltar advices of 25th, and despatches. The general news has been anticipated by the mail steamer.

The French squadron off Algesiras consists of 5 line-of-battle ships, and 1 frigate. The Spanish squadron included 1 liner, 2 small frigates, and 4 or 5 lesser steam vessels.

The latest news from Gibraltar is to the 29th.

The total number of fugitives from Morocco who had arrived at Gibraltar was 2,666, and every day was adding to the number. The enthusiasm of the Moors for the war is described as momentarily increasing.

FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, OCT. 3.—Advices from Algiers to 1st instant that Beni Snassen, terrified, had submitted to the French, accepting conditions of peace of a most severe character. The French expedition is pursuing the other tribes. The Akbar announces that the Castle Alger has been wrecked between Genoa and Corsica.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The *Moniteur* announces that the Duke de Padua, late Minister of the Interior, has been appointed, by an exceptional order, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, in order to testify, in a striking manner, the satisfaction of the Emperor with his services.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN VILLAFRANCA.

A Russian Squadron composed of one line of war and fifteen frigates will remain during the winter at Villafranca.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The ship passed Falmouth at 12.40 p.m., yesterday. About 2.30 she hove in sight of Plymouth. At 3.30 she clewed up all canvass for the night. At 6 this morning she was expected to reach the needles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times* publishes in its city article a narrative of the arrest of a Hanoverian gentleman, at Hull, on a charge of forgery, and of the treatment to which he was exposed, and remarks that the account will seem incredible to every English paper.

Christmas day falls on a Sunday, and in order that it may be kept on the following day, the *Times* urges Government to issue an order in Council providing for the previous payment of bills of exchange.

The Prince Consort has not left Windsor Castle for several days, in consequence of indisposition from cold but his Royal Highness is now convalescent.

The public sales of foreign and colonial wool are announced to commence on the 10th inst., and the *Herald* says prices generally are expected to advance about ½d. to 1d. per lb. on those realised on conclusion of last sales in August. The quantities arrived are 36,338 bales.

The *Post* says that a company is in course of formation under the Limited Liability Act, for working the Crookhaven Copper Mines in the county of Cork.

The Queen has remitted the remainder of the sentence of Alfred Skeen, Timber broker, who with his partner, Archibald Freeman, was ordered 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour, last March, for misappropriating a bill of lading, a petition in his favour was signed by sixty houses in the Timber trade.

THE WEATHER.

WEXFORD.—The weather has been wet and boisterous for the past few days. Monday commenced rough and lowering, and about three p.m. rain began to fall in torrents with the wind S. Early in the evening the wind shifted to S.W., increasing rapidly, and accompanied by squalls of a very violent degree, hail, rain, and lightning. The fury of the storm abated but little until morning. We are happy to learn that no disasters happened on our coast, nor in our harbour, except that both pilot boats at Roslare Fort drove from their mooring, one standing on the Raven, the other on the Fort Point. Some chimney tops, slates and tiles were blown down in the town, but the damages were inconsiderable. The top of the copper of the lightning conducted on the summit of the spire of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rowe-street, about three feet long, and an inch in diameter, and nearly two hundred and thirty feet from the ground, fell down. In spring last, from some unknown cause, the conductor became bent a little over the vane or weather-cock, and so remained until Wednesday night, when it fell. We experienced at no time since its erection, about four or five years ago, any violent thunder storm, and the breakage is perhaps attributable to some defect in the metal. The weather moderated yesterday towards noon—wind N.W., and clear sky. Herrings appear abundant in our bay, but the sea is very rough still. —*Wexford Independent.*

CO. MEATH.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—DOWDSTOWN, NEAR MORGALLON, Nov. 4.—An inquest was held here yesterday, before Hugh Martin, Esq., one of her Majesty's coroners for the county of Meath, on view of the body of a man named Felix M'Cabe, a resident of Dublin, who had been in the employment of Mr. Fitzsimons, timber merchant, of Bridgefoot-street, and who met his death under the following circumstances, as given in evidence:—It appeared that Mr. Fitzsimons had purchased a quantity of growing timber at Dowdstown, and that deceased had been sent down to assist in having it felled. A large tree, after having been cross-cut and fallen, rebounded from the ground, and struck the deceased on the right shoulder and side. One of the witnesses, who had been present at the time of the fatal occurrence, stated that M'Cabe, after being struck, was heard to say, "Lord have mercy upon me," when he dropped down, and expired instantaneously. No blame was attached to any person. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

NARROW ESCAPE.—At the first up train from Cork to Dublin was passing along that part of the line been Goold's Cross and Thurles, near Holycross, two women were observed by the engine driver incautiously and leisurely walking on the very track along which the train was dashing at full speed. The whistle sounded long and shrill, but the woman seemed to heed it not, for they turned not aside, but continued their course. Again the whistle sounded, and many of the passengers stretched out of the carriage windows to ascertain the cause of alarm. Some two or three hundred yards still separated the flying monster from the two females, who now became alarmed, and seemed to be at a loss to know where to run for safety. As the shrill scream of engine grows louder, the women are seen moving from side to side of the railway track, as if bewildered. The engine is reversed, but onward it dashes from the impetus of its recent speed. Many hastily resumed their seats, doubtless to be spared the sickening sight of the apparently inevitable doom of the two terrified creatures. In another moment the train had whirled past them, just as they had reached the centre of the down line, and had escaped the danger of their perilous position.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

KILKEN NOVEMBER FAIR.—The fair of this town for the present month took place on Tuesday, and was in every early hour, and as the day advanced, and the moderated, the numbers were largely augmented business was brisk, and prices on the whole paying, or good quality cattle there was a smart demand, but inferior stock was not much looked after. Beef sold at 42s. to 50s. a cwt.; three-year-olds sold at £10 to £15 10s. each. The Hon. Mr. Massy, son to Lord Clarina, attended and purchased largely. He bought a lot of three-year-old bullocks, the property of Mrs. Pr Castlelough, at £15. 5s. head; a lot of heifers, same longing to R. U. Bayly, Esq., Ballynaclough, at £13 7 sch, and a lot from Major Jackson at £12 10s. a piece. ..... F. Dagg, Lissenhall, sold a lot of fat two and a-half-year-old heifers at £11 10s. each, and John Going, Esq., Birdhill, a lot at £9 10s. each. James Cleary (a dealer,) sold a nice lot of year and a-half-olds at £8 15s. piece. Yearlings sold at £4 to £6 each. Mutton; of which there was a good supply, and for which there was a brisk demand, brought 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. Lambs were also in much request, and all were quickly brought up at from 22s. to 30s. each. Bacon sold at 42s. to 46s. a cwt. There was a very large number of bonnives in the fair, the rates for which were between 35s. and 40s. a couple.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The French and English Government have completely agreed on the basis of the Congress, which is to be held at Brussels. All that remains to be settled is the official ratification from the English Government.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it is tolerably certain that the moment in which the Austrian Government will be obliged to make concessions to Hungary is not far distant.

THE FRENCH COURT.

Her Majesty the Empress, has assisted for the last few days at the Council of Ministers, presided over by the Emperor. Count Walewski, since his return to Paris on Tuesday last, has held Conferences with Prince Metternich, Lord Cowley, Count Kisselef, and the Marquis de Villamarima.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

The cholera is increasing intensely among the French troops on the Morocco frontier. The total deaths are stated to be 1,500. Colonel Lafont commanding the engineers, has fallen a victim to the disease. Omar Pasha who was lately superseded in the Government ship of Bagdad, is to return to Constantinople, but another place has been fixed upon for his abode.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern arrived in Southampton water shortly after 11 o'clock this morning.

MAIL NEWS.

The Royal Mail Ship Avon from Brazil, passed Hurst Castle at 11.35 this morning.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.

There was a small supply of every description of grain, especially barley, at our market to-day.

Highest rates were demanded and a trifling advance was generally realized, but many buyers held back, and a large number of samples of oats and barley remained unsold.

A small business was done in Indian corn at last days' quotations.

White Wheat,	26s 6d to 29s 0d	Oats, black,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto,	25s 0d to 27s 6d	Oatmeal,	13s 0d to 15s 6d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed,	20s 0d to 22s 6d
Barley,	15s 0d to 18s 0d	Bakers' flour,	15s 0d to 19s 0d
Bere,	12s 9d to 13s 6d	Indian corn per 480lbs.	31s 0d to 33s 0d
Oats new,	00s 0d to 00s 0d		
Oats,	13s 0d to 15s 0d		

CORK CORN MARKET, NOV. 4.—White wheat, 24s to 25 6d red wheat, 23s. to 25s.; barley, 12s. 6 to 14s. 6d.; oats, 10s, 0d. to 12s. 8d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 4—Firsts, 114s.; seconds, 115s.; thirds, 101s.; fourths, 94s.; fifths, 76s.; sixths, 56s. 2,500 in market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 4.—Sales probably 8,000 bales or more. Imports, 4,605; previously, 34,767 bales. Market firm.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Nov. 4.—The attendance at market small. Wheat and flour quiet, without change. Oats and oatmeal steady, but the advance asked checks business. Indian corn firm at late rates. Beans not quite as easy to buy at full prices.—From Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's circular.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 4.—Supplies small. Weather wet, and all grain firm at Monday's prices, with but little doing.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 4.—Sugar market steady. Coffee plantation Ceylon sold at 6d. to 1s. below previous rates. Tea quiet; common congou quoted 1s. 4½d. Saltpetre—200 bags Bombay sold at 26s. 6d. for 33½ per cent. Rice—2,300 bags good; Rangoon taken in at 9s. 6d.: 2,000 bags middling. Pinky maodas taken in at 9s. 6d.; new necransie, part sold at 9s. 6d.. Tallow quiet; prices unchanged. Spot and all year 59, January and March 59 sellers.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Wheat, English, dry samples as dear; foreign daily comes more into request; mixed and low priced sorts buying for Ireland; floating cargoes off coast are all bad, but are generally held for advanced rates; flour moves off steadily at quite as much money; Indian corn, the favourite article, again dearer, without buyers on passage, even over present arrived rates; barley realizes full rates, and Belgium bringing Danube and Black Sea sorts on passage; rye wanted still for the continent, but little doing; malt and peas at our previous currency; beans stiffer in value, and scarce; Oats generally held for advanced rates, which checks business; buyers willing to take at late rates.

WAKEFIED CORN MARKET, NOV 4.—Good supply of wheat, trade quiet, at last Tuesday's prices; barley unaltered; beans 1s. higher; oats are selling fully as dear.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, Nov. 4.—We have had a good business during all the week, produce very firm, advanced rates demanded on Friday; cost and tone of market is decidedly in their favor.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Belfast E by N, wet; Dundalk, N. rain; Lurgan, NW, wet; Ballymena, NE, rain; Newry, W, wet; Derry, W, wet; Queenstown, NNE, wet; Cork, SE, wet.

ENGLISH.—Deal, S, rain; Dover, SW by W; Chatham, SW; Gravesend, SE; Manchester, E; Birmingham, SE by E; Kendal, SE; Goole, SE; Hull, SE; Sheffield, NE; Hartlepool, SSE; Liverpool, E, all wet.

FRANCE.

(*From Correspondent of the Globe.*)

Paris, Tuesday Evening.

Yesterday, simultaneously with the authorised version of Napoleon's letter to Victor Emmanuel, which was put forth in the *Constitutionnel*, a telegram was forwarded from London by the usual firm which undertakes such business, informing the Parisian public that every item of that letter met in the *Morning Post* the most decided approval, as it is here considered, of Lord Palmerston. The consequeuce of this marvellous intelligence was a rise in the finds—but to-day, the *Post* article being to hand, nothing of the sort is discoverable. Indeed, the marvel would be that the incoherent scheme sketched out in so free and easy a style by the Imperial letter writer could have received the sanction of any politician out of Bedlam. The farce of professing to let Italy make her own choice, while insisting on what that choice *must* be, has been played and is hooted. The withdrawal of the Modena pretender is a complete breakdown of the Villafranca family compact, in which the dukeling Robert of Parma was overlooked as no child of Austria, while the prominence now given to this lad's claim to get Modena is a palpable inconsistency with any system of divine right or hereditary succession, and equally irreconcileable with any principle of

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I am sorry to see that Mr. Haughton's motion is meeting with such opposition, and although I acknowledge my inability in seconding that gentleman, I cannot refrain from passing a few remarks.

In your paper of Thursday, I saw a letter headed "The Anti-Sabbath Movement," the writer of which, although admitting that Mr. Haughton may have the best intentions, tries to throw all the fancied impediments he can muster in the way.

In the first place, he asks, "Are our Sabbaths to be assimilated to those of the Continent?" Now, in the name of common sense, who has proposed opening the theatres, or speculating in the Bourse, that such a question is raised?

Secondly, he objects on the ground that it would be depriving a number of men of their day of rest. Are there not many men who would be glad to obtain four or five shillings for a few hours' attendance in a pleasant garden, merely for the purpose of preventing mischief. And, as to the society not having funds, can they not make the admittance a few pence, which would very nearly serve to defray the expenses, and, at the same time, exclude those who would be likely to do any damage?

Lastly, he states, "that whilst the garden can be but of little use to the public as an additional walk on Sundays, it is of the utmost value for the purpose of botanical study."

I ask any candid person, are these sufficient reasons why the working classes should be prevented the pleasure of admiring the works of the Creator, and, in the words of Pope, "Looking from nature up to nature's God?"—Your most obedient? AN APPRENTICE.

LOSS OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The attention of some of the members of the Taylour Committee has been attracted by the eloquent appeal of a gallant officer in *Saunders' News-Letter* of Thursday, for assistance to the survivors of this lamentable wreck, as well as to those poor persons seeking for the dead bodies of their relatives. Upon the best consideration they can give to the subject, they find the funds at their command are not available for the purpose; but they will be happy to be the medium of transmitting such subscriptions as may be subscribed by the public; and, in anticipation of such have, through the kindness of Mr. Young, of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, forwarded by telegraph and special messenger from Bangor £10, to the Rev. Stephen Hughes, Moelfra, for instant relief. The committee authorise me to take charge of any contributions for this benevolent purpose, and trust you will kindly undertake a similar service.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTINE RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Taylour Committee.
Commercial Buildings.

INQUEST.

Dr. White held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man named John Byrne, who was found in the Grand Canal, on Wednesday night, and who died in the Meath Hospital shortly after his being conveyed there.

Police-constable Benjamin Shorten, 56 E, stated that about 9½ o'clock, on Wednesday night, he was standing on Portobello Bridge, and saw people running towards the canal, a few yards distant; he then saw a man in the water; took the grappling iron from the lock-house, and tried to reach him with it, but it was too short; he then stripped off, jumped in, and brought the man out, and in doing so was assisted by a soldier; witness then brought the man to the Meath Hospital where he was at once attended to; did not know how he got into the canal; there was no one near enough to be concerned in throwing him in. Bridget Byrne, wife of the deceased, said she saw him last alive about six o'clock on Wednesday evening, when he was under the influence of liquor, and very violent. Dr. Townsend deposed that when the deceased was brought into the hospital he appeared to be labouring under delirium tremens; every effort was made to restore circulation and heat, but without effect; he lived about two hours and a half after his admission; witness believed that his death arose from the shock given to his system by immersion in the water, and from being intoxicated at the time. Verdict accordingly. The jury expressed their approval of the conduct of Constable Shorten, for his prompt and humane exertions in endeavouring to save the life of the deceased.

MUNICIPAL REVISION.

The revision of the burgess roll was resumed yesterday, in the City Assembly House, William-street. No question of substantial importance arose during the day.

FRIGHTFUL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A most determined and terrible attempt at murder was made on Wednesday evening last, by a farmer, named James Doyle, at Rathillon, near Loughlinbridge, county Carlow. It is thought that Doyle's mind is deranged, as his victim (who had a very narrow escape) is his own wife. He struck her on the head with a hatchet, with which he inflicted several very severe injuries, so that the poor woman is at present in a very precarious state. Some persons who were attracted by her cries immediately entered the house, and in all probability saved the poor woman's life. Doyle was taken into custody, and brought before Captain Richards, J.P., who committed him to gaol to stand his trial. Dr. Phillips was sent for, and on his arrival he dressed the wounds and did everything that medical skill could suggest. He is of opinion that Doyle's mind is seriously deranged.

A YOUNG SLEEP-WALKER.—About six o'clock on Monday morning, the 24th ult., the governess at Mrs. Harrington's school, in Chequer-square, was greatly alarmed on awaking by the discovery that a little girl, 13 years of age, who always slept with her for security—Mrs. Harrington having been cautioned as to her sleep-walking propensities—had left the bed, and was nowhere to be found. The household was instantly aroused, and as soon as a conveyance could be obtained Mr. Harrington, thinking she had probably gone homewards (as she had on a previous occasion walked a considerable distance in her sleep), started off in that direction, and found her at Icklingham, about a mile and a half from her own home. A labourer, who knew her, had found her walking on the road asleep, with a frock and mantle over her nightdress, and a pair of boots upon her feet, but without a bonnet, stockings, or under clothing. Taking her by the arm, he led her into his cottage, and having placed her before the fire she soon afterwards awoke. On being questioned by Mr. Harrington she remembered nothing of what had occurred, beyond a notion that some one on the road had asked her why she had not laced her boots. Before leaving home Mr. Harrington examined his premises, and found that the child (who must have left his house at a very early hour, as she reached Icklingham, seven miles distant, about seven o'clock) first attempted to get out at the front door, the chain and bolt of which were found unfastened; but the door was doubly locked, and the lock goes so stiffly that a little hand could not turn the key. She then appears to have unlocked a door at the back of the house, and to have crossed the garden, making her exit by a door in Bridewell-lane, which she left wide open. The bottom bolt of this door goes so stiffly that she probably had to knock it with a brick to move it, as Mr. Harrington has frequently done himself. She has since suffered a little from weakness, but has experienced no other ill effects from her singular moonlight walk in the frosty air.—*Bury and Norwich Post.*

THE WONDERS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—While M. Bertsch exhibits prints of animacule enormously magnified, M. A. Wagner exerts his ability in an opposite direction; he exhibits microscopic pictures of objects which are really astonishing; one of these is a reduced photograph of the proclamation of the Emperor of the French to the French people at the outbreak of the last war. This proclamation contains 2,649 letters, all of which can be distinctly read with the aid of a suitable magnifying power, although they are included within a space of two millimetres square. M. Testud de Beauregard is said to have obtained photographs in natural colours of flowers, by simple exposure to the light; for example, roses, pale violet, and green, produced without the aid of a colourer. —*The Photographic News.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

RATS.—There are two objections to the common mode of killing rats by laying poison for them: first, the danger to which it exposes other animals, and even human beings; second, the possibility that the rats having partaken of it, may retire to their holes, and, dying there, cause an intolerable stench, and produce numerous crawling insects. "Greer's Patent Anti-Vermin Mixture," for the immediate destruction of rats and mice, is free from these objections (as certified by the analysis and report of Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, of this town), and from numerous unquestionable testimonials and our own experience, has, in one night or a few hours, effectually cleared dwelling-houses, ships, warehouses, farm-yards, public institutions, and other places that were much infested with these destructive and disagreeable inmates. The smell of the bait will attract the vermin from their holes, and, it being such a special delicacy to them, they will devour it with greediness, and die on the spot! To be had of the patentee and manufacturer, R. Greer, Chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 46, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool.—*Liverpool Telegraph and Shipping Gazette.* [By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Greer has entrusted the wholesale agency for Dublin to Messrs. M'Master, & Co., 121, Capel-street, of whom the article can be had, wholesale and retail].

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Extraordinarily hot weather is often productive of unpleasant consequences to many. The liver, the stomach, and bowels, are more or less seriously affected, so that Englishmen are at certain seasons liable to disorders of warmer climates. They cannot have a better safeguard, or a more powerful curative, than Holloway's justly celebrated Pills. They cool and purify the blood, and render the system less liable to irregularity; or, when disease is present, they abate its force, and at last subdue it. Dysentery, biliousness, acidity of the stomach, sick headache, and debility, speedily disappear before this inestimable medicine

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A private letter of the 31st of October, from San Sebastian, states that early in the morning of the 29th three steamers arrived at that port to take troops for Africa. At 9 o'clock they began putting the baggage on board, and a portion of the troops. At 3 in the afternoon two battalions of the Toledo Regiment, with full bands at their head, and colours flying, marched to the quay, where boats were waiting to convey them to the ships. In about a quarter of an hour however, they marched back again to their barracks, being prevented from embarking by a tremendous gale of wind which suddenly rose. During the storm a boat, carrying three small brass guns, was capsized, and the guns went to the bottom. No life was lost; the boat went on shore. To embark the horses of the cavalry was, of course, out of the question. One poor soldier was crushed to death between the boat and the steamer, and another so injured as to require amputation. Though the weather was so boisterous the Spanish merchant steamer Rita, manned, I believe, by Biscayans, and which had about 300 of the troops on board, stood out to sea; and, while people thought she was making for the harbour of Passages, which is hardly three miles distant, sailed away on her destination. On the 30th, seeing the difficulty, and even the danger, of attempting to embark at San Sebastian, it was decided that the troops should proceed to Passages, and then go on board. The steamers went there at once; but instead of embarking, as expected, the troops had rations brought them from San Sebastian (for they could get nothing at Passages), and were billeted for the night in the houses in the town. Various causes were assigned for the delay; one was, that the troops were not provided with water. This is absurd, for the water is both plentiful and good at Passages. The men and officers got leave to go to San Sebastian to amuse themselves, or buy whatever necessaries they wanted; but though on the 31st (the date of the letter) the weather was fine and the wind favourable, they had not yet left Passages.

So far as the embarking the troops at San Sebastian is concerned, great oversight or remissness must have existed somewhere. In the first place, the troops have been at San Sebastian and its neighbourhood since the 1st October, the commanding officers having been informed that steamers would be there to take them on board at that date, and ordered to have their men ready to embark at a moment's notice. They had to wait 29 days for the transports.

In the second place, I cannot conceive how any one who knows the coast could have selected San Sebastian as a place of embarkation for large bodies of men at this season. Passages, with a beautiful basin enclosed by hills and completely sheltered from the weather, and water deep almost to the quay, is hardly three miles from San Sebastian. It was, of course, there that the troops should have gone at once, and there the ships receive them.

On the 29th, a chassemaree, laden with coals, from the Asturias, was driven ashore at San Sabastian.

A few days back the Delegates of the Provincial Deputations of the three Basque Provinces, Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, met at Victoria, the capital of the last-named. The object was to discuss a proposition made by a member of the Guipuzcoan Deputation for the creation of a legion of Basques, to be equipped and paid by their native provinces, and to be officered by Basques. The ancient *fueros* of Biscay specifies that whenever war is made against the Moors the Basques Provinces shall send a force, at their own cost and without any burden to the Crown of Castile, to fight against the Infidel. I believe that no decision has as yet been come to on the point by the deputations. Echague, who commands one of the divisions of the expeditionary army, is a native of San Sabastian, capital of Guipuzcod, and a Basque *pur sang.*—*Times.*

THE CONGRESS—ENGLAND AND ITALY.

Let me tell you that the people of this country are at a loss to understand how some of your English contemporaries can advise our Government not to join the Congress. They think that this is neither a fair nor a wise way of getting out of the present difficulty; for, in their opinion, England's not joining the Congress would be an act of abdication on her part of the influence she both can and ought to exercise in such an important question. There was a time at which Mr. Pitt could wisely write to Count Woronzow that reasons of policy required that the strength of the minor Italian States should be increased, and that Austria should be placed in a situation to furnish them with prompt assistance in case of attack from France. It was, perhaps, indispensable, in the view of an English statesman in 1805, that the territory of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, as well as that of Modena, Parma, and the Legations, should be brought in contact with the dominions which Austria possessed in the Peninsula. In the opinion of our statesmen, such territorial arrangements would have gone far to secure the future repose of Europe, because it was then thought that they would have formed a more powerful barrier against the ambition of Imperial France. But since experience has demonstrated that the Napoleonic policy of our days is altogether changed, it is now against Austrian encroachments that the so much wanted barrier must be formed in the Italian Peninsula. This is the duty which, in the opinion of Italian patriots, England is called upon to perform at the present stage of this difficult question. It is not by a policy of abstention on the part of the only liberal great power of our times that the future repose of Europe will be secured. To abandon Italy when it can be saved by our disinterested influence would be for England not only a great crime, but a fault of which she would repent one day or other. There cannot be any mistake about it. If the wishes of the Italian people are not properly listened to, a most bloody revolution will be the last act of the drama which is now keeping Europe in suspense.—*Letter from Cesena, in the Daily News.*

A PRINCE'S TOYS.—I have just been shown the model of the railway carriages, manufactured for the Prince Imperial at St. Cloud. They are certainly very pretty, but vastly absurd. Imagine that a part of the Home Park is set aside and cut up for a mimic railroad, upon which this large-headed chubby child (the picture of the Bonapartes in their obese period of life) exercises himself as a stoker. The miniature is complete. There is a railway which winds round in the shape of an S, with a viaduct and a tunnel, and every "accident of ground" you can conceive. Then there is a tent close by, in which this infant corporal of the Imperial Guard can repose when he is tired of his exertions; and a little further on is a wee target, at which his Imperial Highness learns to shoot with a baby-gun, under the direction of "papa." The whole thing has an air of General Tom Thumb that makes it supremely ridiculous; but the Imperialist French mind appears much gratified at it, nevertheless; and from certain hungry senators down to the senators of St. Cloud (perhaps less abject "flunkies" than the others), the "laying out" of the railway decoration, and the probability of the young boy (whom they all agree will most likely never reign here) being in time an expert *mecanicien* are sources of, it would seem, no inconsiderable satisfaction to the *entourage*. Some of them indulge in the hope of seeing the child practice all these antics at Windsor—when "papa" shall have "annexed" England.—*Paris Letter.*

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a fatal accident befel Mr. W. B. Cookson, a commoner of University College, who was rowing from Iffley to Oxford in an outrigger. Mr. Cookson was subject to epileptic fits, and being unfortunately seized with one while rowing, fell from his boat into the river. Notwithstanding that several gentlemen were on the towing path and on the river, close to the spot where the accident happened, and used every exertion to rescue Mr. Cookson from drowning, they were not able to succeed in effecting their object. One gentleman, Mr. Larcelles of Pembroke College, jumped in and endeavoured to grasp the body, but could not find it, owing to the muddiness of the stream. Messengers were at once sent for assistance, and without loss of time punts and drags were on the spot. In the course of a few minutes, Harvey, the water bailiff, succeeded in finding the body; and the most efficacious measures were used to restore animation during three quarters of an hour, but all to no purpose, life having probably been extinct before the body was taken out of the water. An inquest was held this day before the University coroner, G. V. Cox, Esq., when the above facts were stated in evidence, and it was also satisfactorily shown that deceased had for many years past been subject to epileptic fits, which at one time came on so frequently that he was compelled to leave Charterhouse School. It was also elicited that the deceased was an expert sculler and a good swimmer; and had it not been for the fit with which he was attacked, there is little doubt that he would have extricated himself with ease. The jury, after patiently listening to the evidence, consulted together for a few moments, after which the foreman of the jury gave the following verdict —"Accidentally drowned, in consequence of falling from a boat, being at the time seized with an epileptic fit." The deceased was a fine-looking young man, 18 years of age, and had been at College only a fortnight, this being his first term. He was a son of Mr. Cookson, of Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MISS MARTINEAU ON CHINOLINE.—Do the petticoats of our time serve as anything but a mask to the human form—a perversion of human proportions? A woman on the sofa looks like a child popping up from a haycock. A girl in the dance looks like the Dutch tumbler that was a favourite toy in my infancy. The fit is so the reverse of accurate as to be like a silly hoax—a masquerade without wit: while, at the same time, it is not an easy fit. The prodigious weight of the modern petticoat, and the difficulty of getting it all into the waistband, creates a necessity for compressing and loading the waist in a way most injurious to health. Under a rational method of dress the waist should suffer neither weight nor pressure—nothing more than the girdle which brings the garment into form and folds. As to the convenience of the hooped skirts, only ask the women themselves, who are always in danger from fire, or wind, or water, or carriage wheels, or rails, or pails, or nails, or, in short, everything they encounter. Ask the husbands, fathers, or brothers, and hear how they like being out with the steel frame when they enter a gate with a lady, or being driven into a corner of the pew at church, or to the outside of the coach for want of room.—*Miss Martineau, in "Once a Week."*

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

The Lord Chancellor sat shortly after eleven o'clock.

Maclure v. *Maclure and others.*

The petitioner in this case was a farmer, residing near Ballinasloe; and his petition stated that in the year 1853 he opened a pawnbroking establishment in that town, over which he placed his son, giving him, as remuneration, half the profits, after deducting the necessary expenses. After the business had been conducted for some time under this arrangement, an account of the profits and expenses was taken, by which it appeared that there was due to the petitioner a sum of £493 0s. 6d. The petitioner made further advances to the establishment until 1858, when he married a second wife. This circumstance, he alleged, changed the disposition of his son towards him; for soon after he erased his father's name from the sign board, and substituted his own. The petitioner called upon him to take down his name, and render an account of his management, and he consented to an arrangement by which he was to get more than half the profits as remuneration. Matters went on until 1859, when the son asked the petitioner to accept £130, in lieu of his claim on account of bygone profits, which he consented to, on condition that the money was paid at once. The petitioner stated that William Hynes, one of the correspondents, had guaranteed to the petitioner this sum but that in a few days after the arrangement had been entered into, his son left Ballinasloe. He called upon Hynes to fulfill his guarantee, but he was informed by him that he and his brother had purchased the establishment from petitioner's son, who had gone to Australia. The petitioner disclaimed all knowledge of this agreement, and insisted that his son had no authority or title to dispose of the establishment. An injunction had been obtained, restraining the Hynes, from removing any pledges deposited in the establishment while under the management of petitioner's son.

The affidavits on both sides, as to the knowledge of the petitioner of the sale of the property by his son, and as to the general nature of the transaction, were so conflicting that his lordship decided on having a *viva voce* examination of the parties. He allowed the Hynes's to deliver up the pledged property to the owners, and also to sell any forfeited pledges, they rendering an account on foot of these transactions.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

John and Mary Ann Byrne v. *Bywater.*

In this case Mr. Hemphill applied for an injunction order, restraining parties of the name of Bywater from committing waste upon certain land, the property of John and Mary Ann Byrne, situate in the county of Dublin, and held by them under a lease, bearing date the year 1813.

The Master of the Rolls granted a conditional order.

Napier v. *Staples.*

Judgment was delivered in this case. His honour reviewed the facts at considerable length, and ruled that the petition be dismissed, so far as related to the relief claimed, as to the payment of the deficiency out of the real and personal estate of the testator. The case had been before the court some time previously.

Counsel for the petitioners—Mr. Lawson, Q.C., and Mr. H. Barry.

Counsel for the respondents—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., Mr. Norman, Q.C., and Mr. Roper.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the full Court.)

Mahony v. *Wei ht.*

Mr. Hemphill (with whom was Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.) appeared to sustain the demurrer which had been filed to the defendant's sole defence. The litigation in the case, which has been of a protracted character, arose out of the seizure, by the market jurors of Clonmel, of a quantity of oatmeal alleged to have been adulterated with Indian meal. The summons and plaint complained of the defendants, as market jurors, having broken and entered the house and stores of the plaintiff, and seized a quantity of oatmeal, and converted and disposed of same to their own use. To such cause of action a defence had been filed, justifying specially the acts complained of under the provisions of the Market Jurors' Act, the 27th of George III. The plaintiff contended they had no authority to enter or seize the goods, inasmuch as the 27th George III, (chapter 46 Irish), which was an act for establishing market jurors in cities, had been repealed so far as regards oatmeal; secondly, that the admixture of Indian meal with oatmeal was not an offence contemplated by the Market Jurors' Act, even supposing it was in full force. The case turned simply upon the question whether the first act was in operation at all, as to that particular commodity, and that, if it were in operation, the act of the defendants was justifiable. There was no allegation that any deleterious substance was exposed for sale, but the simple allegation was, that the oatmeal had been adulterated with Indian meal.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., was heard on the other side.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., having replied,

The Chief Justice intimated the court would give judgment this morning.

THE TIPPERARY BANK.

Jerningham v. *M'Dowell.*

This case came before the court upon a bill of exceptions, which were opened by Mr. D. C. Heron, on behalf of the plaintiff. The defendant was sued in his representative capacity of official manager of the Tipperary Joint-stock Bank. The action was brought against the Tipperary Bank, and the plaintiff sued as the surviving trustee of a settlement in which himself and John Sadleir were trustees. The action was instituted for the purpose of recovering a sum of £5,408 which was the sum in dispute between the parties on the accounts. The plaint contained counts for money lent by the plaintiff and John Sadleir in his lifetime to the Tipperary Bank, and in another count it was alleged the money was lent by the plaintiff alone to the Tipperary Bank. The defence traversed the course of action, and the defendant alleged that no money was lent by the plaintiff and John Sadleir to the Tipperary Bank, and he also averred that the money was paid out in the lifetime of John Sadleir to the plaintiff and John Sadleir. The replication stated that the money in the defence mentioned was lodged and deposited in the Tipperary Bank in the joint names of the plaintiff and John Sadleir; that the Tipperary Bank, without the knowledge or authority of the plaintiff, paid out a sum of £5,408, being the balance of a sum of £13,840 originally lodged to the said John Sadleir alone, upon cheques signed by him without the authority or knowledge of the plaintiff, and that no part of such sum of £5,408 was paid by the bank to the plaintiff. There were a number of issues, the principal one being whether the replication was true, in substance and fact. The other issues were substantially whether and what money was lent and received by the bank upon the accounts stated between the parties. At the trial of the case the jury found upon the first issue for the defendant, that the replication was not true which stated that the money was paid by the bank to John Sadleir. The sole point of exception was, whether there was sufficient evidence of authority, because if there was evidence of authority to justify the bank in paying out money on the cheque of one trustee in the life time of the other, the jury found rightly. Portion of the money was lodged on the 3rd July, 1848, and another portion on the 17th November, 1848. The sums were jointly lodged by the two trustees on those days. Counsel argued that nothing but an express authority would warrant a bank in paying money to one of two trustees in the lifetime of the other.

The Chief Justice stated it rested upon the other side to show authority.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., was about replying on the other side when the court rose.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the full Court.)

Smith v. *Lord Howth.*

Counsel for the plaintiff was further heard in support of the conditional order which had been obtained to set aside the verdict in this case, the particulars of which have already appeared.

The case has not yet concluded.

APPEAL MOTION.

Dobbin, appellant; Airkin, respondent.

Mr. Close (with whom was Mr. Sidney), moved the court in this case to set aside the decision of the magistrates of Newtownards, at petty sessions. It appeared that the appellant, who is an agent for a Glasgow house in the linen trade, was summoned by the respondent, who is a weaver, for 6s. 4d., the balance of wages alleged to be due to him for work and labour. The contract between the parties was contained in a printed, ticket which the firm of which the appellant is the agent have drawn up for the regulation of the weavers in their employment. It set forth certain stipulations, one of which was, that if the work given to the weaver was not executed within five weeks he was only to receive as remuneration 4½d. per cll; and if it was not done within six, he was only to receive 4d. per cll. There was also a clause providing that, in the event of a dispute between the employer and his men, it should be left to arbitration. In defence to the summons before the magistrates, it was contended that the respondent had violated these conditions, and that the sum due to him was only 1s. 4d., after making the deductions to which he had rendered himself liable in consequence of his detention of the work beyond the time specified in the ticket of regulations. The magistrates, however, gave a decree for the full sum claimed, upon the ground that the regulations contained in the ticket were contrary to the provisions of the 4th and 5th Vic., chap. 91, commonly called the Linen Act; and that if they recognised the claim of the appellant to reduce the amount claimed by the respondent, they would be superseding their jurisdiction.

Messrs. Law and Heron argued the case for the respondent.

The Chief Justice said the court entertained no doubt but that the weaver could enter into the special contract referred to with his employer, and that the construction put by the magistrates on the act of parliament was erroneous. They would, therefore, on the appellant's attorney handing over to the respondent's attorney the sum of 1s. 4d., reverse the decision of the magistrates, but without costs.

The money was immediately paid by the direction of the Chief Justice, amidst much laughter.

HORSE-RACING.

Crofton v. *Colyer.*

Mr. Shegog (with whom was Mr. Ferguson, Q.C.) stated this case. It was a demurrer taken to the pleas of the defendant in an action to recover the sum of £40, for breach of contract. The plaintiff was possessed of a race mare called Lady Emily, and the defendant of a bay mare which they agreed to swap, on condition that the defendant was to give the plaintiff one-half of the two first races Lady Emily won; and should she be sold before this event occurred, he was to get one-third of the sum realised. She did run, and won a "sweeps" of £50; and was subsequently sold for £40; but the defendant had refused to hand over the sum claimed by the plaintiff on foot of his contract. His defence was, that in point of fact he had only received £28 on account of the "sweeps," after paying the necessary deduction; and secondly, that the race was illegal. The demurrer was taken to this latter defence.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. M'Mahon and Joy, Q.C.

The case had not concluded when the court rose.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes.)

Parker v. *Dickinson.*

In this case Mr. D. C. Heron moved, by way of appeal from an order of Mr. Baron Greene of the 9th July, 1859, that satisfaction might be entered on the roll, by Jeremiah Spillane, the executor of the plaintiff, upon a judgement for £250. It appeared that after the judgment had been obtained in Hilary Term, 1853, the plaintiff died, and a cause petition to administer her assets was filed in 1856. The defendant had applied, on that cause petition matter, to Master Henn, for liberty to lodge the amount of the judgment, and the interest money due upon it, amounting to £272. Upon the 6th May, 1856, Master Henn had made an order directing the defendant to lodge the money. The time limited for lodgment was to the 1st June, 1856; but, that day being a Sunday, the money was not lodged in the office of the Accountant-General until the next day (Monday). Counsel for the defendant now sought to have satisfaction entered by the court, the executor having refused it.

Mr. Leslie, on the part of Mr. Spillane, the executor, supported the order of Baron Greene, which had refused the motion, with costs. Counsel contended that the executor was not bound to execute the satisfaction piece, until he was paid the costs of the cause petition filed by him, on the 22nd May, 1856, to realise the amount of his judgment. The affidavit stated that the original order of Master Henn was to lodge the money on the 19th May, and he (the plaintiff) relied on the notes in the Master's books, that the cause petition was filed on the 22nd, and the money not lodged on the day named. It appeared that Master Henn had subsequently changed his order and enlarged the time till the 1st of June, and it was contended by counsel that that extension of time had been obtained by surprise.

The Court made an order that the motion should stand for a fortnight, to allow Mr. Spillane an opportunity of applying to the Court of Chancery to set aside the order of Master Henn.

Collins v. *Healy.*

In this case the Solicitor-General (with whom were Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., and C. Barry, Q.C.) appeared to show cause why the conditional order to set aside the verdict should not be made absolute. The action, which was one of ejectment on the title, had been brought to recover possession of part of the estate of Lord Muskerry, in the county of Limerick, and had been tried at the Limerick Assizes, when a verdict was entered for the defendant, with liberty reserved to the plaintiff to move that same be changed into a verdict for the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed title under a marriage settlement executed by Michael Healy, a younger son of a person of the same name, who came into possession of the lands on an accepted proposal, dated 1st September, 1830. The judge below had been called upon by counsel to direct a verdict for the defendant, inasmuch as Michael Healy, jun., held under an assignment from his father, who, they contended, had no power to assign. The proposal stated that the title should be devised subject to the laws then in force in reference to subletting, which provided that, to enable the tenant to sublet, there should be an express clause in the agreement, authorising that to be done. The document contained no such clause, and it was, therefore, contended by counsel that the plaintiff had no title to bring the ejectment.

Sir C. O'Loghlen Q.C., Bart. (with whom were Messrs. Sullivan, Q.C., and Kett), appeared in support of the conditional order. The question in the case turned exclusively on the construction of the subletting acts in force in 1830, but which were repealed in 1832. He contended that the intention of the parties was to give a power to assign.

The Court allowed the cause shown, with costs.

CONSOLIDATED NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Baron Greene.)

Tipping v. *M'Neil.*

The action in this case was brought to recover £168, the amount of a bill of exchange, bearing date June, 1857. It appeared that Mr. Edward Tipping, of Largan Park, county Louth, entered into an agreement in the month of April, 1857, with the defendant, Mr. Alexander M'Neil, and a gentleman named Lloyd, to obtain for them a loan of £2,500 on the security of certain landed property. During the progress of certain negociations in reference to the loan, the plaintiff, it appeared, applied to Mr. M'Neil for an advance of money, and the latter agreed to give him £168, receiving as security a bill of exchange. The plaintiff gave the bill for that sum, but, as was stated, received only £50 of the amount; subsequently the plaintiff was obliged to pay the full amount of the bill, proceedings having been taken by another party into whose hands the bill came. He now sought to recover the amount of that, less the £50 which he stated he had only received from Mr. M'Neil. The defence was, that under the agreement for the loan Mr. M'Neil was to reserve a certain sum for his costs; that the loan had been broken off by the plaintiff, and that there was more money due to him on foot of the costs than the amount claimed. On the part of the plaintiff it was contended that, even if he were liable to the defendant for costs, that was no defence to the present action. The principal question in the case was, whether the defendant was entitled to deduct £76 10s., which he averred he had paid as a premium on a policy of insurance, effected on the life of Mr. Tipping as security. The defendant had been the agent of the Royal Insurance Company. He was examined, and produced an account which was stated to have been furnished to him by the company, in which he was debited with £76 10s., the amount of this premium. As rebutting evidence, the plaintiff produced Mr. Minnie, the accountant of the Royal Insurance Company at Liverpool, who deposed that the document produced by Mr. M'Neil was not in the nature of an account, but a memorandum furnished by the company to him to assist him in making out the account. Witness stated an account was subsequently settled with Mr. M'Neil, but as he did not produce it, he was not allowed to make any statement in reference to it. He further deposed that the policy of insurance was drawn out and issued, but, it was never in force as the premium had not been paid.

The jury found for the plaintiff, in the full amount claimed.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C.; Mr. Norman, Q.C.; and Mr. Dix. Attorney—Mr. James M'Neil.

For the defendant—Mr. Macdonough, Q.C.; and Mr. Brereton, Q.C. Attorney—Mr. Alexander M'Neil.

Magee v. *Kelly.*

This case came before the court by way of appeal from the decision of Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan, chairman of the county Dublin, dismissing a process of ejectment brought against the defendant to recover possession of certain premises situate at Ranelagh. Mr. Sidney appeared for the appellant, and Mr. John A. Curran for the respondent. The question involved in the case was, whether the tenancy was a monthly or a yearly one, it being admitted that if it were a monthly tenancy, the ejectment should go. On behalf of the appellant it was contended that the respondent was a monthly tenant, paying 13s. per month. The respondent contended that the tenancy was from year to year, at a rent of 8*l.* per annum, payable monthly.

Baron Greene held that there was not sufficient evidence as to the nature of the tenancy, and therefore that the decision of the learned serjeant should be affirmed.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Archbold Connery, an Insolvent.

The hearing of this case, which was adjourned yesterday, was resumed this morning, when Mr. Levy replied in support of the application that the Chief Clerk's report be confirmed, and that Messrs. Waterson and Dinnen, solicitors, be compelled to pay into court, for distribution among the creditors of the insolvent's estate, the sums of £85 and £29. Mr. Levy contended it was beyond all dispute that Hugh Fisher was a nonentity in this case, and that Waterson and Dinnen had been the acting assignees. No attempt had been made to prove that any act as assignee had been done by Fisher; and, although it had been stated in affidavits that whatever Messrs. Waterson and Dinnen had done was by the authority of Fisher, no greater falsehood could have been written or uttered. Counsel then referred to the two orders of Judge Macan, dated respectively 2nd December, 1858, and 13th January, 1859, in which it was directed that the official assignee should be joined with Hugh Fisher, the other assignee, and that the aforementioned sums should be brought into court; also, that it be referred to the Chief Clerk, to ascertain whether any sum had been due to Mr. Coates and Margery Connery at the time of the payment of the £85. In pursuance of these orders, to the Chief Clerk had reported, and found that there was nothing due to Coates and Connery, and that in fact they were not creditors of the estate at all. All that his (Mr. Levy's) clients now required was, that the terms of the notice should be complied with; in other words, that the above sums should be lodged in court, and that the costs of the present application should also be granted.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said, he had heard the case with great attention, and that it had been brought before him with great ability. The present application required the concession of four things—that the report of the officer of the court should be confirmed; 2, that the sum of £85 should be paid into court by Messrs. Waterson and Dinnen; 3, that a sum of £29 4s. 8d., costs of ejectment proceedings, should be paid back; and, 4, that the costs of the present proceedings should be borne by Messrs. Waterson and Dinnen. With regard to the third item—viz., the payment of the £29 4s. 8d.—the report of the officer of the court, to the effect that it was not a proper payment, was not questioned. It was admitted that that sum should be paid into court. As regarded the first item—viz., the confirmation of the report—there was no objection on either side, and of course it should be granted. He had then to deal with only the two remaining clauses of the application. And here he should remark that strong observations had been made upon the conduct of two gentlemen (Messrs. Waterson and Dinnen) who were solicitors and officers of the court. He felt himself placed in a very unpleasant position, when he heard charges made against them, but he had to deal, in the first instance, with the case in the capacity of judge, and next he would support the conduct of the solicitors as far as he was justified in so doing. He was ever ready to support the character of solicitors, and averse to visiting them with the consequences of mistakes or inadvertencies, for he knew that they were often unfairly treated in their business. But he had a duty to discharge to the public in the present instance, and, however much disposed a judge upon that bench might be to extend kindness towards officers of the court, nothing, at the same time, should prevent him visiting them with consequences when deserved, so as to be a warning to themselves and others not to repeat such conduct. With regard to the orders issued in the case by his predecessor, Judge Macan, he had only to say that he quite concurred in the spirit of them. Although the case had occupied a considerable time, he considered that the subject matter on which he had to adjudicate resolved itself into a small compass. The case stood thus:—The insolvent had, on two occasions, in 1855 and 1856, petitioned the court, but upon both occasions his petition was dismissed. Subsequently, he was arrested at the suit of Margery Connery, and in that proceeding Mr. Coates was her attorney. Subsequently, a creditor's petition was filed in court, on 30th January, Mr. Coates still being solicitor. After that it appears that Mr. Coates was changed in the matter, and that Messrs. Waterson and Dinnen were appointed to succeed him. Well, under these circumstances, it was simply their duty, if they intended that the estate of Connery should be fairly administered, to have caused the insolvent to file his schedule, and thus the several creditors would have been ascertained; but, instead of that, a resolution was brought before them a few days before the 18th March, 1857, to the effect that one Hugh Fisher should be chosen assignee, and in that document he was designated as a gentleman, though in reality he was the turnkey of a jail; and by this resolution these two gentlemen got from Hugh Fisher, respectively, their own appointment as solicitors in the matter. Now, how could Hugh Fisher have been appointed assignee in the case, except by a gross abuse of the confidence of the court by its practitioners? and it was only by such abuse of its confidence that he was appointed, for, had the true occupation of Fisher been stated to the court, he, of course, would never have been appointed. True, in a subsequent affidavit filed by Fisher, he stated that he was a turnkey, but the officer of the court did not discover that statement, and having been represented previously, through respectable solicitors, as a gentleman, it was no wonder that the officer of the court did not take the trouble to detect the discrepancy. The next step in the proceeding was the meeting of three or four creditors in the offices of Messrs. Waterson and Dinnen, to have the property of the insolvent sold, and it was subsequently sold. Some costs were made by these gentlemen on foot of ejectment proceedings, but they were disallowed by the officer of the court, on the ground that they were unnecessary, and he acted properly in so doing. Well, the property was sold, and realised £320, which sum went into the hands of these gentlemen. But, what step was taken by Fisher in relation to the distribution of this amount among the creditors? None whatever; nor was it pretended by these gentlemen that he did anything in that respect. The fact was, that they put the amount into their own pockets, and that they distributed it according to their own pleasure, having fraudulently got the sanction of the court; and, in doing so, they abused its confidence—a fact which the court could not consider without the strongest condemnation, seeing that professional men and officers of the court were parties to it. Fisher had asked for an account of what had been done with the money, for he had got nothing out of it; and the first intimation he got was, that he owed these solicitors the sum of £19, though he had never sanctioned an act of these. His lordship then referred to the item of rent, £143, which, he said, should of course be admitted, though it appeared very extraordinary to him how six years' rent could have been allowed to accumulate; however, that was an item which should be discharged into whosever hands the estate happened to fall. His lordship then said that he considered